THE
IREDELL EXPRESS.

E. B. DRAKE. W. P. DRAKE.

E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.
$2 a Year, in Advance.

THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

Vol. II. Statesville, N. C., Friday, December 10, 1858. No. 2.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter. Sixteen lines or less will make a square.—Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	1 YEAR.
One square,	$3.50	$5.50	$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three squares,	10.00	15.00	20.00

When directions are not given how often to insert an Advertisement, it will be published until ordered out.

Rx AYER'S Cathartic Pills,
(SUGAR COATED,)
ARE MADE TO
CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.
Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.
FOR THE CURE OF
Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.
Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.
GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
AND SOLD BY

☞ Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston, O. A. Bradley, Wilmington, M. A. Santos & Co., Norfolk, N. F. Rives, Petersburg Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond, D. B. & J. L. Gaither, Newton, W. H. Michal, Lincolnton and Druggists and dealers in Medicine, every, where. For sale by
H. W. AYER, Statesville
May 1 1858.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!
TO
Country Merchants.
New, Cheap, and Expeditious Route for
Freight for the Interior of N. C.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.
S. S. SOLOMONS,
37tf Eng'r and Sup't.

Take Notice!

☞ Those indebted to us, are requested to pay up as longer indulgence cannot be given, and ought not to be expected. One of our firm intends leaving the country in a short time, and those owing us *must make their calculations to pay.*
O. GILLESPIE & CO.

Blum's Almanacs—For 1859.
For sale at the BOOK STORE.
Oct 22 47

DRUG STORE.

HAVING sold our Drug Establishment in Salisbury to Doct. C. A. Henderson, we take pleasure in recommending him to the favor of our friends and patrons.

Doct. Henderson being a regularly educated Physician, and having provided himself with competent assistants, will, we have every reason to believe, so conduct the business, as to entitle himself to the confidence and patronage of the Public.
SILL & SILL.
Salisbury, *April* 21st, 1857.

C. A. Henderson, M. D.
DRUGGIST
and
Chemist,
SALISBURY, N. C.

AS will be seen by the above Notice, I now own the Drug Establishment, formerly occupied by Mess. Sill & Sill; I therefore tender my respects to the Citizens of IREDELL and surrounding Counties, and especially to the friends and patrons of my predecessors; assuring them that every effort will be made to give satisfaction.

Having recently enlarged my stock considerably, I can now offer to the Public, as large an assortment, and of as fine a quality of Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, etc., as can be found in the State. Which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, on such terms as cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Physicians and Country Merchants, especially, would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ All Orders promptly attended to.

☞ $1000 a Year.
We want Local and Traveling
AGENTS
In all parts of the
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES,
To whom the largest Commissions will be paid. Our List includes
T. S. ARTHUR'S WORKS.
Also a large and saleable list of
HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL BOOKS, ETC.
Among these will be found LIVES of JEFFERSON and HAMILTON, Dr. E. K. KANE, and other distinguished *Explorers and Travellers, etc.*
Among our recent publications are the Public and Private
LIFE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON,
HISTORY OF INDIA, and
THE INDIAN MUTINY;
LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS AND EXPLORATIONS FOR SIXTEEN YEARS IN THE WILDS OF AFRICA, &c., &c.
All of these Books are among the most saleable published.
Of Livingstone's Travels
Alone, we have sold
OVER THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES,
and the sale is increasing. Many of our Agents are making from $5 to $10 a day in selling our Publications; and we claim that our List includes the most saleable Books offered to Agents and Canvassers. And believing in
LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,
we furnish our Books to Agents for from 12 per cent. below the usual prices.
For full particulars, of Agency, Terms, &c., address
J. W. BRADLEY, *Publisher,*
48 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
48.2m Philadelphia, Pa.

Harness Making,
AT OLIN.
WEAVER BRO'S,
Keep constantly on hand, at their manufactory, in OLIN, a large assortment of
Harness, Bridles,
Collars, and everything else,
usually kept in a *Harness* establishment.

We earnestly invite all persons wishing to purchase good bargains to give us a call before buying else where. By close application and promptitude in business, we hope to share a liberal patronage from a generous public. Orders attended to promptly with neatness and dispatch. We have deposites of *Harness*, at Statesville, with J. W Woodward; Liberty *Hill*, with *A.* Feimster; County Line, with Eccles & co.; Jonesville, with Tho's T. Maxwell.
October 1st 44 1y

MANSION HOTEL
IN
SALISBURY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his
TABLE,
and every comfort is provided in his
ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.
WM. ROWZEE.
May 29th, 1858, tf-26

DR. H. KELLY,

Offers his Professional services to the public.

Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

Correspondence of the Express.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 16.

MR. EDITOR:

My last communication, I believe, was from Columbia, S. C., which place I left on the two o'clock train for Augusta, and arrived there at eleven o'clock, P. M. Here we purchased a through ticket to Memphis, for twenty-two dollars, and were soon on our way to Atlanta, Ga. I am unable to learn why we cannot purchase a through ticket at Columbia, coming this way, when we can, to go to that place. It is much to one's advantage to have a through ticket, passing Augusta, as the baggage is taken care of, and we are carried through without charge. We arrived at Atlanta next day at ten o'clock, one hundred and seventy-one miles from Augusta. Here we met Mr Ramsour, from Statesville and other acquaintances. In the course of half an hour, we were again on our way to Chattanooga. The country is quite broken on this route, and the scenery is often beautiful with little mountains and ravines. At the junction at Dalton, one hundred miles above Atlanta our coaches had a great additon of travelers, coming from Richmond, Petersburg, and the North. Just above Dalton, we came to Tunnel Hill, which was quite a curiosity to many, still we could see nothing and could only imagine our position for in a moment we were enveloped in Egyptian darkness until we got through. Arrived at Chattanooga a little after dark, one hundred and thirty eight miles from Atlanta.—I could not see the city, but am under the impression that it is a 'one-horse town.' We had our baggage checked through to Memphis and were soon on our way. The accommodations were good, and we fixed ourselves "to go to bed' and slept finely until daylight, I was quite sorry we had to travel this portion of the road in the night time as the scenery is said to be grand.—We crossed the Tennessee river on a long bridge, as a fellow traveler remarked next morning that, 'it seemed to reach from here to never." It appears that travelling upsets the minds of some people, or, it may be they never were right, for one asked me more than half a dozen times, what was the name of this place, and how far it was to Memphis, &c., when I repeatedly told him it was my first trip on the road. It is more or less so with a large portion of the passengers. The conductors 'see sights.' When we waked, and took a view of the passing world, it looked like it had snowed during the night, the frost was so large; which was a welcome sight to those who were going to New Orleans. It has been quite cold for several days and I learn it snowed some two hours in this place this week and as low down as Atlanta. The wind is now exceedingly cold and threatens snow. We landed at this place about three o'clock, P. M., making just two days and two nights travel from Columbia, S. C., 758 miles, or by Railroad from Statesville 940 miles. The fare is thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.—It is three hundred and nine miles from Chattanooga to Memphis. Here we were greeted as usual with the wrangle of omnibus drivers, but they have a little more manners than they generally have for they stood upon their coaches and did not pull us about. We inquired for a good house and were taken to the "Goyoso," which is indeed a fine house. It is owned by a company and is well regulated. The furniture alone, I learn cost sixty-five thousand dollars, while everything else is in comparison. They cannot fail to make money, with their present run of business. They have from one hundred to one hundred and fifty arrivals and departures daily. Here I first beheld the great Mississippi, the father of Rivers, rolling on in silent majesty with his shore barricaded with smoking monsters ready to obey their masters' will. Here our school-boy desires were realized, and our imagination satisfied, for we had often wished to see this mighty river. But how great was our disappointment, when we beheld as we supposed its narrow limits. We now thought our rippling Catawba was not so insignificant. Still the river is very deceptive, for I learn it is a mile in width at this point. We visited the Steamers and had an opportunity of going on board the 'Eclipse' the largest, and finest boat on the river. She is truly a magnificent vessel. She leaves to day for New Orleans, fare, twenty dollars. She is capable of carrying six thousand bales of cotton, and has one hundred and fifty first class berths. Still these boats are not profitable to their owners, unless well managed. The obliging clerk told me that the expences of a trip nearly exhausted the profits. There seems to be too much competition. We here met our friends Mr. Robert Alexander and Mr. Keams, from Salisbury. I procured a conveyance and took a drive round and took a good view of the city. Business is good here, but I would not advise any one to come here as the expenses are great. It is impossible to purchase a house and lot at a reasonable price and the rent is exceedingly high. Small rooms will rent for six and seven hundred dollars—and many can be had at such prices. We find here a fine specimen of the prodigality of Uncle Sam's purse, when he built the "Rope Works." They were never of any profit and were given to this City. Some are now applied to other purposes, while others are vacant. The Railroads have done much for this city in the last few years, and it will yet improve. Four Roads terminate here—The Memphis and Charleston, Memphis and Ohio, Memphis and Little Rock, and the Mississippi Road.

I leave here in a few days for Holly Springs, Miss. where you will probably hear from me again. VIATOR.

The Reception.

MR. EDITOR:

Before we leave this classic ground, we will send you a sketch of our nice "reception" on the night of the 30th after the close of the session. It was a brilliant scene, the parlor was fairly illumined with bright eyes, and laughing faces.

Each one seemed the 'happiest of the happy,' quaffing deeply from the fount of pleasure. The interest of the scene was enhanced by rare music, glorious, ennobling, and we could not help thinking that the Heavenly muse, had many votaries of whom she might justly be proud. In the meantime our President glanced round occasionally with a great deal of complacency at the merry throng, often making some humorous remark, that enhanced our merriment. A number of Professor A's students were present; we learned that it was the debut of some of them at such a scene, and of course they were slightly embarrassed; yet, notwithstanding, they acquitted themselves with credit. There was one 'glorious beauty' present with raven hair, and dark dreamlike eyes, the personification of poetry and purity, a perfect Hebe; who often elicited the remark 'who is she.' In one instance it awakened a reminiscence of other days, when another of the same name, had made no slight impression on a certain gentleman who was present; we did not fail to call attention to that by-gone time, which occasioned no small merriment, and if we thought that there was an evident embarrassed consciousness in the face before us, we presume we were not far wrong.—It is impossible for us in our limited time, to enter into all the minutia that made our party so agreeable; we will only add that it was a fairy scene, a golden time; and when 'the now' is in the past and the mysteries of the far off future have been revealed, this night, will doubtless still be indelibly impressed on the tablet of memory. The session has passed rapidly and pleasantly away—and now we return to our homes, to meet the loved ones there, who have made life all bright and beautiful.

We take leave of our kind instructors and fellow students, glance a good-bye at old Statesville and are "Over the hills and far away."

Statesville, Dec. 1, '58. LINNETTE.

An Egyptian Coin Found in Mississippi.—The Jackson (Miss.) Eagle says that several years ago a veritable Egyptian silver coin, worth about thirty cents of our currency, was, in digging a well near Tullabomas, in that State, found embedded in the earth, about thirty feet under ground. This is one of those isolated facts which are from time to time coming to light, from which has been drawn the inference that this country was known centuries before the time of Columbus, not only to the Northern and other Europeans, but to the Egyptians, the Phœnicians, and even to the Chinese. We heard a native Syrian who had visited this country not long since, declare it to be his belief that the aborigines of America sprang from the Bedouins, from the similarity of their general characters, and especially from the circumstances that the females of both carry their infants upon their backs. His explanation was that they came via the Mediterranean and the straits of Gades (Gibraltar,) in the time of the Phœnicians, who were, it will be recollected, a commercial people. Carthage being a colony from Phœnicia, the Egyptian coin found thirty feet below the surface of the solid earth in Mississippi would seem thus to be accounted for.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.—There are in the United States nearly eight hundred paper mills which produce two hundred millions of pounds of paper per annum, valued at nearly thirty millions of dollars. To produce this large amount of paper, about 16 millions dollars worth of rags are required, and this large quantity must be saved from the scraps of the domestic circle.—Is it not apparent then to all that economy should be practiced by families in this particular, even though they do not desire to profit by the saving themselves? The demand must equal the supply or the price of paper must advance.

Typhoid Fever—Molasses a Remedy.—The Abingdon *Virginian* regrets to learn that Typhoid Fever prevails in and near Taylorsville, Tenn. So far it has been very fatal. The editor of the *Virginian* has been informed by a physician, who has had an experience of several years in treating the disease, that those families who use *molasses* daily are rarely attacked with the fever. We would, therefore, advise all who live in any section in which Typhoid Fever prevails, to use the article—it will do no harm to eat it—as it can be very safely done by men, women and children.

Spain and Mexico.

It is known in well informed circles here that war virtually exists between Spain and *Mexico*. The Spanish authorities in Cuba have sent a small expedition against Tampico, for the purpose of driving the federalists out of that city, and turning it over to Zuloaga, and a larger one will be sent to do the same thing with Vera Cruz. It is believed here that a Spanish garrison will be maintained in the latter city to support the church party in the capital, which will be eventually extended over the whole country, unless driven out by the federalists.—It is no doubt the intention of Spain, under cover of this demonstration, to protect the entrance of Santa Anna into Mexico, and help him into power there,

Persons intimately connected with the Spanish Legation here assert that the intention of Spain is merely to restore order in Mexico by giving the Gulf seaports to Zuloaga, and that she will withdraw as soon as she has avenged the insults heaped upon her by Juarez and Garza, and been paid her claims. On the 31st of October, President Juarez issued, at Vera Cruz, a virtual declaration of war against Spain, which it is supposed will result in the driving out, or perhaps the murder, of all Spaniards in those parts of Mexico where the federalists rule.

Our government has demanded of Senor Tassara, the Spanish Minister here, explanations of the intentions of his government towards Mexico. The present condition of affairs in the Gulf gives the Cabinet considerable alarm. Our relations with the Zuloaga government are far from being amicable, and it was enforcing the payment of the forced loan by American citizens which was the cause of the suspension of diplomatic intercourse.

Mr Forsyth is expected here to-morrow or next day, and it is supposed will be able to throw much light upon our Mexican complications,—He was grossly insulted by order of Zuloaga to get possession of the Gulf ports, it is not improbable that we shall find ourselves involved in a war with both Spain and *Mexico* before the approaching session of Congress closes. In that case events will occur that will rock the world.

Lord Napier and Count Sartiges are both anxious that our government shall have confidence in the good intentions of Spain, at least until an allied squadron can be got into the Gulf They profess to believe that no serious assault upon Mexico is intended by that Power.

It is known here that Louis Napoleon has determined to send a minister to Nicaragua for the purpose of making a treaty and heading off the designs that are attributed to this country in reference to the Transit route through Nicaragua.

The statement heretofore published that the government of Spain intends to erect Cuba into a monarchy is here laughed at as an absurdity.

The *Union* publishes to-day Judge Douglas' speech delivered at Chicago on the 17th inst., without comment. It is considered the first gentle raising of a flag of truce.

An effort will be made as soon as the session of Congress has well commenced to bring Oregon as a State into the Union. Oregon has been for ten years an organized Territory, with steady healthful growth, and her representatives claim nearly or quite the ratio of federal population or a member of Congress.

Sut Lovengood Out-done.

The following correspondence furnished the Wadesboro' Argus, has a smart sprinkle of the ludicrous, but is a fitting commentary on much of the swindling practiced by what are usually termed "hotel keepers" in various portions of the country. We commend it to the special attention of several "take-ins" in towns and villages not a great way from this place, on the N. C. Railroad, that charge fifty cents for 'poor grub' a meal, and the same for sleeping on a hard, apology for a bed, in horrid dirty sheets, and vermin enough to keep one awake the live-long night.

"OLD DRY'S" TRIP TO THE MOUNTINGS.—Sept. '58. Left High Point, one of the most important stations on the N. C. R. R., for Salisbury, which latter place the Editor of the 'Banner' says, is famous for business, mean *licker* and cheap morals.—Got there, and left there for Mocksville, a quiet little village, county town of Davie. Saw nothing of note in the place—left there also. Thence to Statesville, Iredell county, a flourishing town on the Western Extension N. C. R. R., now completed to this place. Big hotel, big female school, a military company, and mean cherry bounce, only observable items of interest at that place. Concluded to leave; carried my conclusion into effect, and myself into one of Brown's four-horse post Troy coaches, to Asheville—the best line of coaches in the South, or North either.—(Mem. Very tired—shirts dirty.) Dinner at N——. Landlord looked like a ten-gallon demijohn with two handles—but full of humor, honesty, krout, and kindness.—May his shadow never *grow less*, so long as wool goods can be had in New York at present prices!

Next place Morganton, the only town in North Carolina with a stone court-house and without a Yankee. Stopped at 'Walton House;' got good supper, good bed, and saw the comet, Table Rock, 'Old Duck,' and the South Mountains. Done my do—off again for Asheville, which is, thanks to a kind Providence, beyond the Blue Ridge, and 'Old Dry' only regrets that it is not beyond the Chinese wall.

Dinner at foot of Blue Ridge—fifty cents for one dirty cup of coffee, (made from a decoction of gourd-seed, dish rags, and chesnut-burrs,) a diminutive piece of antediluvian ham, ditto of beef-steake that would throw the 'Little Giant' corn and cob crusher into spasms, six sweet potatoes, of the exact size of Faber's lead pencils, No. 3, one egg, that had a chicken in it, which I swallowed very quietly, for fear that if I made a fuss about it, I would be charged for a chicken dinner. Lit my pipe and 'sloped,' full of one d—d big disgust for eating houses in general. At the Asheville at last! Hotel got a spread-eagle over the door. Never saw the Landlord, until, at the expiration of two days, when I went to *leave*, he made his appearance, as my red leather port-manine can testify it, at my departure, containing only two pearl buttons, a 'crossed' postage stamp, and an unpaid tailor's bill, which I am preserving as a curiosity.

Went to Black Mountain—tried to fall off and immortalize myself—caught in the act, but lost the skirt of my best coat in the attempt. Got cool, tired and hungry. (Mem. Not to jump off any place till I get down in the low flat regions of Currituck, where tadpoles do flourish and 'skeeters hybernate.)

Left the mountings (with cold feet, dilapidated breeches, transparent bread-basket, hat and trunk full of bed-bugs as large as ten cent chickens) in a stage whereof were I the owner, I would puff it thus: The Snail Express Line! Schedule time, one mile in four hours. No delay in changing horses, as one team puts you through all the line! Sublime scenery! which the passengers will have ample time to see, as they are *allowed* to walk up the hills. A Life Insurance Company at both ends of the line for the especial benefit of our patrons. Careful inside attendants to hold your hair on while crossing the ridge. No drivers employed save those who can 'carry' a quart of red eye and sleep on the box ninety-seven hours of the four days required to run through!!' &c. &c.

Thinking this mode of travel not peculiarly desirable, packed up my *remains* in a carpet bag, *minus* my boots, three teeth, one pair suspenders, six toe nails, a brass-barrelled pistol, a prayer book, a piece of sugar cane and a copy of Pilgrims's Progress. Sued the Stage company for false imprisonment, and gained the suit. Was paid off with sixteen tin horns, a tar bucket, one piece 'leather whang,' a yeller dog and a peck of Ruta Baga turnips.

The inhabitants of this romantic region are kind, nasty, generous, impertinent, hospitable, and lazy. Usual dress—Males flax breeches, coon skin cap and spur.—Females, copperas dress, containing just 4¼ yards—hair done up in picturesque knot on top of cranium and tied with an eel-skin. Feet, face and hands dyed, (after the manner of the Foo-Foo Islander-) in a decoction of 'Warnit' leaves and 'Shoemake' berries, and thus rendered impervious to soap and water. Stayed all night with a Yancey county man, and showed him a piece of the Atlantic cable. He examined and asked what it was. Told him 'cable.' '*Capable* h—ll, said he—now, stranger, you don't fool this chap—that's nothing but the heel-screw of a bull-tongue plow, with the head wore off!'

Thereupon, 'Old Dry' *pancaked*, and is yet in a precarious condition. He promises, however, to continue an account of his travels at as early a date as possible. You, Mr. 'Argus,' shall hear from him again.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—Mr. Vestal yesterday requested us to go to the Commercial Hotel to see a rare *lusus naturæ*.—He has a girl who has four legs and feet, and two heads, four arms, and the upper part of two bodies, perfectly formed, with the exception that the heart of one of these bodies is in the right side instead of the left, but though it is doubtful as to its heads, arms and legs, yet in its spinal and pelvic arrangements it is one. Its two heads are very intelligent, and answer and sing together. In answering questions asked by any one, both answer together, and in the same words, or, if different questions are asked, each answers differently. In walking, the girl uses two or four legs, whichever happens to be the most convenient. In eating, she uses both mouths, though it is supposed that one would answer the purpose as well, as there is but one set of digestive organs. It is more wonderful than the Siamese Twins—they were two persons joined together by a membrane. This girl is two persons with one body.—*duality in unity.*—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Hard Story.

There is a doctor in the northwestern part of this consolidated city, who is especially remarkable for being, as women term it, 'short and crusty.' A week or two since he was called to visit a patient who was laboring under a severe attack of cheap whiskey.

'Well, doctor, I'm down, you see—completely floored—I've got the tremendous delirum, you know!'

'Tremens, you fool; where'd you get your rum?' queried the doctor.

'All over in spots—broke out promiscuously, doctor!'

'Served you right. Where did you get your rum?'

'Father died of the same disease; took him under the short ribs and carried him off bodily.'

'Well, you've got to take something immediately.'

'You're a trump, Doc—here, wife, I'll take a nip of old rye.'

'Lie still, blockhead. Mrs. B., if your husband should get worse before I return, which I will in an hour, just give him a dose of that trunk strap, may be that'll fetch him to a sense of his folly.'

The doctor sailed out grandly, and within an hour sailed in again, and found his friend of the 'tremendous delirum' in a terrible condition, writhing and struggling with pain. His wife, a female of the plain but ignorant school, came up and laying her hand upon the doctor's arm, said, 'Doctor, I gave him the strap as you directed.'

'Did you thrash him well?'

'Thrash him!' exclaimed the astonished woman; 'no, I cut the strap into hash and made him swallow it!'

'Oh Lord, doctor,' roared the victim, 'I swallowed the leather, but—but—'

'But what?'

'I swallowed the whole strap, but I'm dashed if I could go the buckle.'

The doctor administered two bread pills and evaporated.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.—The Secretary of the Navy has received despatches, dated Poto Grande, island of St. Vincent, October 22, from Capt. Chauncey, of the United States steam-frigate Niagara.—Capt. Chauncey arrived at St. Vincent on the day previous to writing. His object in touching at this place was to obtain a small supply of coal, having been obliged to use steam during the preceding four or five days in consequence of the prevalence of an obstinate south wind, which was constantly setting the vessel to the northward and eastward, and daily placing her further from the point of destination.

Capt. Chauncey reports that on the 14 ult., seven of the captured Africans died from a complication of diseases, rendered more severe by the unusual cold weather which had lately set in. With this great mortality—forty-five deaths since the negroes were received on board—with no prospect of a change of wind, with a rapidly decreasing supply of medicine, and a prospect of their falling short entirely, Capt. Chauncey determined to exercise the discretion vested in him, and put the ship under steam, and seek a southern latitude more congenial to the negroes. In taking this course Capt. Chauncey was actuated solely by the convictions of his judgement, and by a conscientious desire to discharge faithfully a very responsible duty.

It was expected that the Niagara would leave Poto Grande in the course of the next twenty-four hours. After landing the Negroes on the coast, the vessel would stop at Monrovia for coal and return direct to the United States. The officers and crew were in the enjoyment of perfect health.

"Another Harp in Heaven."

On the way from the office to our domicile, for weeks, as we nightly passed a small but neat tenement, through the window we noted a solitary couple, sitting by a little table on which dimly burned a common lamp, apparently absorbed in deep and solemn thought. The summer of life scarcely seemed to have touched them with its rosy fingers, and their constant abstraction, for this reason, attracted attention.

The frequency with which that little cottage was passed at length made us, though never introduced, acquainted with its inmates. The lady at last bowed in answer to an inquiring look, as we passed her open window, and finally we ventured to address a kind salutation, early in the morning when we saw the couple stirring.

Yesterday, as we came down the street, both came out to walk, and as we went along together we remarked, "The frost brings good cheer. It is a beam of sunlight to the city." "Not to us," was the sad reply. "Ah?" said we inquiringly. "No, not to us!" sadly replied the lady; "one month since little feet danced around our hearth; a merry, silver-toned voice echoed musically in our ears; a golden light beamed in our house—but not now." "Yes," added the husband, consolingly, though he evidently needed its balm as much as his partner in sorrow; "Yes, but another harp is now tuned in heaven." And this was the secret of the gloomy vigils by that little table, with the lamp dimly lighting the room. Ah, in how many houses in this city has the light gone out and the music ceased since summer, clothed in roses, was ushered in by the jocund Hours! How little do the great mass, who again eagerly engage in the whirl of business, know of the sundered ties and sad memories that cast gloom in hundreds of households—New Orleans Picayune.

THE COOLIES IN CUBA.—A Virginia gentleman of intelligence, who recently visited Cuba, gives a sad picture of the toils and sufferings to which the Coolie slaves are subjected. They have nothing like the capacity of the negro for labor and endurance; and yet the same tasks are imposed upon them. When not engaged in the field they herd indiscriminately, men, women and children, in huts, with no semblance of the family tie or obligations. Suicide is common among them, sometimes ten or a dozen hanging themselves at a time. No provision is made for their return to their native land, from which they have been beguiled, and their masters having no interest in them, except to get the greatest amount of work possible out of them during their period of apprenticeship, heap upon them an amount of labor that soon breaks them down, and often hurries them to the grave.

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

A Connecticut farmer (no great authority on the sweet-potato question, to be sure, but as good as can be on the subject of wintering vegetables) gives his experience upon the subject of preserving sweet-potatoes in the words ensuing:

'The 14th day of October, 1854, I dug about one half bushel of sweet potatoes, packed them in two boxes, used dry plaster-of-paris for packing, and placed them in a warm, dry room. On the 13th day of April, 1855, I planted them. Every one was sound and as good as in the fall. They came up, and grew as well as any I ever raised or saw in North Carolina. I write the above, believing that sweet-potatoes packed in dry plaster of paris, and placed in a dry, warm room, will keep perfectly sound twelve months. I kept pumpkins and winter squashes one year in a warm, dry room, and showed them at our annual fair as sound as when severed from the vines.'

The Message of the Governor of South Carolina.

The Legislature of South Carolina met on Tuesday last. Shortly after the organization, Governor Allston sent in his message. He calls the attention of the Legislature to the duty of electing a United States Senator in the place of Senator Evans; refers in terms of congratulation to the progress of the railroads and other internal improvements of the State; recommends the investment of southern capital more in southern improvements and less in northern securities; refers in terms of disapproval to the incendiary resolutions against slavery by the free-state legislatures, declaring such unobserving of a response, and exhorting the States to cultivate moral virtues, industrious domestic habits, and to observe scrupulously all the federal relations. He then refers to the recent slavery case as presenting in strong relief the devotion to law and order of the people of South Carolina, but expresses regret at their occurrence, as productive of unwonted excitements. He questions the right of interfering in such a manner with the commerce of the inhabitants of Cuba, and expresses the belief, that while the United States navy may, under the constitution, be charged with preventing a slave trade between the coast of *Africa* and our own shores, it is policy to let foreign nations regulate their own affairs and enforce their own police. The remainder of the message is confined to State policy, recommending, among other things, a repeal of the usury laws.

Japan as Seen by the British.

Lord Elgin, formerly the popular and able Governor of Canada, has been deputed, by the British to, visit Japan and make a commercial treaty with that remarkable people. The Correspondent of the London Times gives a most interesting account of Lord Elgin's visit to Jeddo, the capital, and we present our readers with extracts from the correspondence that are very interesting as well as useful:

"The landing of a British Embassador in state at the capital of the empire of Japan was only in keeping with the act of unparalleled audacity which had already been committed in anchoring British ships within the sacred limits of the harbor. The band struck up "God save the Queen" as Lord Elgin ascended the steps of the official landing place near the center of the city, and was received and put into his chair by sundry two-sworded personages, the rest of the mission, together with some officers of the squadron, following on horse back.—The crowd, which for upwards of one mile lined the streets leading to the building fixed on as the residence of the embassy, was dense in the extreme. The procession was preceded by a policeman in harlequin costume, jingling huge iron rods of office, hung with heavy clanging rings, to warn the crowd away. Ropes were stretched across the cross streets, and down which masses of the people rushed, attracted by the novel sight; while every few hundred yards were gates partitioning off the different wards, which were severally closed immediately on passing the procession, thus hopelessly barring the further progress of the old crowd, who strained at the bars and envied the rapidly forming nucleus.

During his Lordship's stay of eight days on shore nearly all the officers of the squadron had an opportunity of paying him a visit. His residence was a portion of a temple situated upon the outskirts of what was known as the Princes' Quarter; in other words, it was the Knigct's bridge of Jeddo. In front of it was a street which continued for ten miles, and as closely packed with houses and densely crowded with people as it is from Hyde Park Corner to Mile End. At the end of it lay stretched a wide and somewhat dreary aristocratic quarter, containing the residences of three hundred and sixty hereditary princes, each a petty sovereign in his own behalf, many of them with half a dozen town houses, and some of them able to accommodate in these same mansions 10,000 retainers. Passing thro' the spacious and silent (except where a party of English were traversing them) street, we arrive at the outer moat of the castle; crossing it we are still in the Princes, Quarter, but are astounded as we reach its farther limit at the scene which now bursts upon us—a magnificent moat, seventy or eighty yards broad, faced with a nice smooth green escarpment as many feet in height, above which runs a massive wall composed of stones Cyclopian in their dimensions; this is crowned in its turn by a lofty palisade.—Towering above all the spreading arms of giant cedars proudly display themselves, and denote that within the imperial precincts the picturesque is not forgotten. From the highest point of the fortifications in rear of the castle a panoramic view is obtained of the vast city, with its two and a half millions of inhabitants. The castle alone is computed to be capable of containing forty thousand souls

But the party on shore did not confine itself to exploring the city alone; excursions of ten miles were made into the country in two different directions, and but one opinion prevailed with respect to the extraordinary evidences of civilization which met the eye in every direction. Every cottage, temple and tea-house was surrounded by gardens laid out with exquisite taste, and the most elaborate neatness was skilfully blended with grandeur of design. The natural features of the country were admirably taken advantage of, and a long ride was certain to be rewarded by a romantic scene, where a tea-house was picturesquely perched over a waterfall, or temple reared its carved gables amid groves of ancient cedars.—The tea house is a national characteristic of Japan. The traveler, wearied with the noon-day heat, need never be at a loss to find rest and refreshment. Stretched upon the softest and cleanest of matting, imbibing the most delicious flavored tea, inhaling thro' a short pipe the fragrant tobacco of Japan, he resigns himself to the ministrations of a bevy of fair damsels, who glide rapidly and noisely about, the most zealous and skilful of attendants.

In their personal cleanliness the Japanese present a marked contrast to the Chinese; no deformed objects meet the eye in the crowded streets; cutaneous diseases seem almost unknown. In Nagasaki, toward evening, a large portion of the male and female population might be seen innocently "tubbing" at the corners of the streets.—In Jeddo they frequent large bathing establishments, the door of which is open to the passer by, and presents a curious spectacle. But it would'nt be possible to condense within the limits of a letter the experience and observation of a residence in the capital of the empire about which information at home is so very scant, and which presents probably a greater variety of curious and interesting matter to the stranger than any other part of the world. Suffice it to be recorded as our general impression that, in its climate, its fertility, and its picturesque beauty, Japan is not equalled by any country on the face of the inhabited globe; while, as if to harmonise with its surpassing natural endowments, it is peopled by a race whose qualities are of the most amiable and winning description, and whose material prosperity has been so equalised as to insure happiness and contentment to all classes. We never saw two Japanese quarrel, and beggars have yet to be introduced with other luxuries of western civilization. It is not to be wondered at that a people rendered independent by the resources of their country and the frugality and absence of luxury which so strikingly characterise them should not have experienced any great desire to establish an intercourse with other nations, which, in all probability, would carry in its train greater evils than could be compensated for by its incidental advantages. Their exclusiveness has arisen, not, as in China, from an assumption of superiority over the rest of the world, but from the conviction that the well-being an happiness of the community would not be increased by the introduction of foreign tastes and luxuries.

The port of Jeddo is at Kanagawa, about fifteen miles from the Gulf.—Great objection has always been urged to men-of-war coming up; indeed, Kanagawa, itself has only been open a few months. The Japanese said that great obstacles existed to ships coming to Jeddo. We, however put it to the test, and without the least difficulty ran right up, and are anchored within their own men of war, which we did not know were here, and within a mile of the forts of Jeddo. The town stretches for miles down the bay. I suppose it is the largest in the entire world, for it covers more ground than London, with between two and three millions of people which, if I recollect right, is more than the London population. Jeddo, without exception, is one of the finest cities in the world; streets broad and good, and the castle, which includes nearly the whole center of the town, built on a slight eminence. There are three walls or enclosures round this quarter within the inner the Tycoon Emperor and heir apparent live. The houses of the princes and nobles are palaces, and you may imagine the size when some contain ten thousand followers. They are built in regular order, forming wide streets some forty yards in breadth, kept in perfect order; an immense court-yard, with trees and gardens, forms the center of each enclosure, in the midst of which is the house of the owner; the houses contain the followers, servants, tables, etc form this large enclosure. They are built of one uniform shape. The gateways leading to the court-yard are exceedingly handsome, of massive woodwork, ornamented with laquer and other devices. From the road that leads by the moat to the second wall is one of the finest views I ever recollect seeing—on one side of the Gulf of Jeddo, with the high hills rising beyond, while on the other is a portion of the great city of Jeddo, with its gardens and trees, picturesque temples, and densely crowded streets, extending as far as the eye can reach towards the interior; and then there is the view of trees and green fields in the distance, faraway beyond a thickly built suburb; but the most striking view of all is that close by—the well-kept green banks of the second defence, rising some seventy feet from the broad moat below, with grand old cedars over a hundred years of age growing from its sides. The fine timber, the lay of the ground, the waterlillies in the moat, the grandeur, good order, and completeness of everything equal, and to some extent far surpass any thing I have ever seen in Europe or any part of the world. We made an expedition in the country. The cottages were surrounded with neatly clipped hedges; the private residences as well railed and kept as any place in England. The same completeness and finish exists in every thing. The Botanical Gardens are very good, and well cared for; good nurseries or young pines, etc.

A Speech from Mr. Crittenden.

During a visit of Senator Crittenden to New York last week, he was waited on by several Whig associations, who delivered addresses to him, to which he responded in his usual happy style. He disclaimed emphatically any wish to be a candidate for President. The following are extracts from his speech:—

The Whig Party was a glorious party and its enemies could not assail it in such a manner as to weaken its principles. When it was the rival of the Democratic Party, it was, of course, engaged in contention with it; but, when that contention ceased, its adversaries were the loudest in its praise, and now he looked for such a glorious resurrection of the Whig Party as would restore the government of this country to its pristine principles and to its pristine virtue. That was the object of the great Whig Party, of which the lamented chieftain, Henry Clay, was the prop and head. He (the speaker) had served with him, or rather he should say, under him, in many a long and weary campaign; and, for the whole period of their political lives, except on one solitary occasion, there never was the slightest thing between them which could be called by the name of dissension; and that slight cloud was soon after happily dissipated. He looked on Mr. Clay's name and fame as all the world did—they were good. He (Mr. Crittenden) knew M. Clay well and could truly say that there never was a more intrepid and disinterested servant of the people than was Henry Clay. Webster and Calhoun were great names; he would not compare them. They were all the world to him, but Mr. Clay was the great favorite and champion of the Whig Party. It was to him that they looked in the time of strife; he hoped too see his principles yet prevail, and they *would* prevail if ever the nation was to be raised to the proud position which she ought to occupy.

Mr. Crittenden alluded to the agitation on a certain subject which is now going on in the country, and thought that the time had come when this great agitation for a while should cease, if for no other purpose than to give the people time to think and see to where they were drifting. He was sick of it; aye, sick of this negro question to his very heart. What was the result of it? A sectional line was almost established between the North and the South, and with that would come sectional feelings. Was that right—that we, whose fathers stood side by side, and acted together in the councils of our country, should be constantly embittered against each other? Had we received from them no other heritage than sectional divisions and sectional contentions? What mighty progress were we as a people making! Why it was enough to make one's heart swell almost to bursting to look at the mighty progress we had made, and were still making. We could get all that any people could be desirous to get, if we wished, and there was nothing to prevent the attainment of our highest desires but ourselves. He thought the people were coming rapidly to a feeling of this sort, and but for the distinction of party, the people would have wisdom sufficient to govern themselves. He believed in the principle of self-government; but with the little liberty left, and with the aid of organizations and party machinery, there was very little left for the people to do. When would the people have control of their own elections? Why, the nominations of a party convention were as binding on the people now, and they were compelled to support them as much as they were the President after the day he was chosen. He thought if men would come together and look into this matter, every difficulty would be settled, and party machinery would be broken forever; that was his sincere opinion, and unless they did this, the promises of liberty held out to the world by the founders of this Republic would all fall to the dust. He thought that this right of self-government should be restored to the people, and he believed that nothing was better for the Whigs than to initiate a movement for that end; it was the best way to go back to the Old Whig party. * *

He had nothing to say against Mr. Buchanan, but let his government be contrasted with that of George Washington, and there was scarcely a family likeness to be observed between them (Applause and laughter.) Let them try to get back to old principles, and let each one help to get back to them as soon as possible. The child was living to-day who would see this nation number one hundred millions of human beings. Only think of that—one hundred millions of free men in this, the most intelligent and most martial people in the world! Who could imagine such a thing! The world never yet saw anything like it. Our liberty would be the liberty of all mankind; our word would be law to all the world, and he hoped that we would be just enough to ourselves to make it a just law. And what have we to do for all this? We must preserve our Union, and the Union would preserve itself and take care of us. (Applause.)

His feeling was to support the glorious Constitution of our country, in its spirit, to make this country prosperous, and to make it exceed all others that ever existed; that was his feeling. He thanked the Association again, and assured them that he would do his best; but let him not be mistaken for a candidate, for he was not one. (laugh.) He would rather be a President maker than a President; and by electing a good man to that office, cause the country to return to those first, great, grand and glorious principles, and go harmoniously to that glorious happiness which was to be its final result to us.

Concord Female College.

The Fall Session of this Institution closed on Tuesday last without formal public exercises, but yet under circumstances highly encouraging to its friends.

Like most Institutions of the kind, this has had its difficulties and adversities to encounter; and although it cannot now be said to have fairly risen above them all, yet the bow of promise is shedding a warm and cheering light around it, encouraging the hearts and strengthening the hands of those to whom are mainly committed its destiny. Its many strong friends throughout the bounds of Concord Presbytery, will be gratified to learn that the session just closed had something over 80 pupils, and that health, happiness and success have crowned its beginning, progress and ending. With one exception, we learn, there has been no serious case of illness or death amongst those connected with the Institution; and there has been no other untoward event either to mar its peace or to disturb the regular course of its exercises.

During our stay in the village, last week, we talked freely with those we supposed knew something of the condition and prospects of this Institution; and it is not enough to say, we heard of no word of *complaint* against the Trustees and Faculty. It is due them to state that all expressed themselves with confident hopefulness of the continued prosperity of the College under their management. And those who have been acquainted with its pecuniary condition, and with the result of its labors heretofore, will, perhaps, be most pleased to learn that the Institution now *pays*—not only its current expenses but the interest on its debt; and with the continued support of its friends, gives promise of a much more important result.

The next Session will commence on the first Wednesday in January, '59.

Salisbury Watchman.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Newbern.

We find in the Daily Progress a statement of the proceedings of the above body which met in Newbern on Monday, 22d inst. From it we learn that the representation was very good from the various Lodges in the State. The following officers were present: Right Grand Master, John A. Wierman, of Salisbury; W. G. Warden, John Sloan, Sr., of Greensboro; R.W. G. Secretary, Rev. A. Paul Repiton, of Wilmington. Rev. A. W. Cumming was appointed R. W. Chaplain, *pro tem.*

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Sloan, of Greensboro', R. W. Grand Master; W. H. Clarke, of Elizabeth City, D. Grand Master; Thomas M. Gardner, of Wilmington, R. W. Grand Secretary; R. J. Jones, R. W. G. Treasurer; Wm. Edwards, R. W. Grand Warden, and Rev. A. Paul Repiton, R. W. G. Chaplain.

W. J. Hoke, of Lincolnton, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

There were Initiated during the past year, 142; rejected 16; admitted by card, 20; re-instated, 5; suspended, 165; expelled, 31; deaths, 21; Past Grands in the jurisdiction, 286; contributing members, 1256.

Amount received during the year for Initations -	$ 782 00
Amount received for degrees - -	1,451 50
do charged for do - -	3,525 61
do received for dues - - -	3,009 84
do do for fines and other sources - - - -	425 00
do do for widows and orphans - - - -	1,135 14
	$10,320 05

Two Lodges have been instituted since the last meeting, viz: Scotland Neck Lodge, No 61, and Cold Water Lodge, No 62.

The adoption of the constitution for Subordinate Lodges, came up for adoption, and was indefinitely postponed.

The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will take place at Statesville, on the 4th Tuesday in November, '59.

Fatal Affray.

A correspondent furnishes us the following particulars of an affray at Chapel Hill:

"An affray took place at Chapel Hill on the night of the 22d inst., between a student by the name of Boylan from Raleigh, and another student named Flanner from Wilmington, in which a student by the name of Walsh from Mobile, Ala., interfered to make peace. The lights were extinguished, and Walsh received a stab from Boylan, which is considered fatal. Flanner and a young man by the name of Cole were cut slightly. Liquor was the instigator."

Boylan was not arrested and has left Chapel Hill. It is thought that Walsh may recover.

There was a man by the name of Holder stabbed and killed in Winston, yesterday, by a man named Shultz.—Liquor was the cause of the affray.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the execution of a negro in Winston, but he has been respited to afford the Governor time to examine the petition for a pardon.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have refused the request of Mr. Whitehouse to be permitted to make further tests and experiments. Great excitement is said to prevail at Valentia in consequence of this refusal and the closing up of the company's premises. At a banquet given by the Fishmongers' Company of London on the 9th, Sir Charles Bright, the engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, was toasted. In replying, he said that the partial failing to carry out the telegraphing between Europe and America should cause no astonishment.—There could be no doubt of ultimate success. It was simply a question of time.

Morphy the Chess Champion.

The great American champion, Mr. Morphy, has been measuring himself in Europe against a new series of antagonists, belonging to the highest rank of Parisian society, assembled at the palace of Prince Murat. Twelve games were played, with the following result: With the Duke of Brunswick and Count Isonard Mr. Morphy won five games with the above reinforced by the Count Casabianca Mr. Morphy won five successive games, and one drawn; with the Princes Murat and Count Casabianca Mr. Morphy won the one game.

He has also played twenty-nine even games with other individuals, of which Mr. Morphy won twenty-five. Mr. Journoud and M. Riviere (brother of the notorious "gallant Zouave") won one game and had one drawn, Mr. Morphy winning six games. With M. Laroche Morphy won five games, and two drawn; with M. Baucher Morphy won two games, and with M. Journoud, singly, Morphy won twelve games.

The Vote of Illinois.

The aggregate vote of Illinois at the late election was 252,172, an increase of 13,191 over the highest previous vote. The Republican candidates had 125,462 votes, the Douglas Democrats 121,689, the Administration Democrats 5,021.

Change in the Cabinet.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer says, we "have it from pretty high authority, that the Hon. Howell Cobb, now Secretary of the Treasury, has accepted the position of Minister to France. What has prompted this movement, we are not informed. If the report be true, this change will probably result in a re-organization of the Cabinet."

Census of Raleigh.

A census of the city of Raleigh, just taken, shows that there were, on the 1st of June last, 2,518 white inhabitants—1,204 male and 1,314 female; 408 free colored—157 male and 251 female; and 1,426 slaves—617 male and 809 female. Making the total number of inhabitants 4,352.

New Invention.

A person at Niagara Falls has succeeded in an invention which he announces to be an "electrical cannon." It produces sixty discharges in a minute without becoming heated. A patent has been procured, and the proprietor intends shortly to exhibit its power and facility in this city, and then proceed to the War Office at Washington to astonish the President, Secretary of War, and all the practical subordinates of its superiority over all other missiles of destruction.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

Condensed from Saturday's Standard.

In the Senate on Thursday and Friday, various unfavorable reports on bills were made from committees.—Among them, against the bill to confer banking privileges on the N. C. Central Atlantic and Pacific railroad company; against legislation on the subject of public highways; against incorporating the Milton and Yanceyville Junction railroad; against the bill relative to insolvent debtors; against the bill to require magistrates to keep records of their official proceedings.—An unfavorable report of a committee is generally equivalent to rejection.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill to incorporate the Buckhorn Iron company.

Mr. Houston a bill to repeal the 3d sec. 102 chap. Rev. Code, and to increase the salaries of Superior court judges. Referred.

Mr. Battle, a bill to repeal the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th secs. 2d chap. Rev. Code. Referred.

Mr. Davidson, a bill to facilitate the collection of debts. Judiciary.

In the Commons on Friday and Saturday, bills were presented by Mr. Windley, to prevent Gipsies and vagrants from strolling through the State.

Mr. Moore of Chatham, to charter the Alamance mining and manufacturing company.

Mr. Whitfield, concerning public roads.

Mr. Shaw, to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad company.

Mr. Holdsclaw, concerning vacant lands.

Mr. Smith, to change the time of holding the Supreme Court.

Mr. Martin, providing for hiring out free negroes, on conviction in certain cases.

Mr. Byrd, to amend 66th chap. revised code, concerning justices of the peace.

Mr. Burke, to amend revised code, chapter entitled Salaries and Fees.

Mr. Bryan, to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Bank.

Mr. Haywood, to provide for the payment of a portion of the public debt.

The Judiciary committee reported against the bill to remove Jewish diabilities under the constitution.

The bill to extend the corporation limits of the town of Statesville, has passed its third reading in the House.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Democrat says:

Since my last letter the Legislature has been driving ahead. The Speaker of the House, Hon. Thos. Settle, Jr., makes a good presiding officer, and is spoken of in complimentary terms by every one.

C. H. Wiley has been re-elected Superintendent of Common Schools. R. P. Waring, Esq., of Charlotte, was a candidate for the office, and received 13 votes.

The bill providing aid for the Coal Field Railroad by an exchange of bonds, was under discussion in both Houses on Thursday. Mr. Gilmore made an able speech in its favor in the Senate; and Mr. McKay, in the House, made an appeal that ought to have convinced all that the bill should pass. It should stand on its own merits, as a matter in which the State is interested. The Senate postponed the bill for consideration on Tuesday, and the House has agreed to take it up again on Wednesday.

In the case of Mr. Moore, a member from Martin county, who is not 21 years old, the House decided to allow him to retain his seat, the Constitution being silent as to the age requisite for a member, although it does not permit a man under 21 to vote.

A bill has been introduced to prevent Gipsies from strolling through the State.

The Danville connection bill is now before the Legislature, and is creating some sensation, you may depend. Among its advocates and opponents there are men of ability, who will discuss the question thoroughly. Your Senator, Mr. Davidson, introduced a resolution repealing that odious restriction on the statute book prohibiting the building of a road of any kind without a charter, which caused a considerable flutter among the enemies of the Danville connection. I see a long article in the last Raleigh Register in opposition to granting a charter. The Register would not have published such an article last summer while its candidate for Governor, Mr. McRae, was going through the State advocating the connection.

In the Senate on Friday, the Internal Improvement committee reported against granting a charter, but this was to have been expected.

Bills to increase the salaries of the Superior Court Judges, and to add one or more Judges to the Supreme Court bench were introduced. Also, by Mr. Davidson, to facilitate the collection of debts.

In the House, on Friday, Dr. Pritchard introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte.

Gov. Bragg gave a grand party on Thursday night, and Hon. Mr. Branch had one on Tuesday night. Everybody enjoyed themselves and everything passed off finely.

IREDELL EXPRESS.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10.

A Short Talk.

On Monday last we received from Philadelphia, a portion of our new Type, after a long voyage, and too late to use it in printing the first side of this issue, excepting the head. The inside is printed upon new letter, which will be used altogeth hereafter. New column rules and other improvements will be introduced so soon as the materials can be obtained from the foundry; and no pains will be spared in a general way, to make the Express every thing in point of excellence which its friends would desire to see it

Printing Press and Materials for Sale.

Having supplied our office with a new press and Types, we offer for sale, the press and types on which the "Asheboro' Bulletin" was printed, having no further use for them. They would be sold low, and would be very suitable for issuing a medium sheet.

A Word in our own Behalf.

We hope that our friends generally, will use some effort, when to them it might be convenient and so procure a few additonal subscribers, that we may not have the burden of a heavy expense without a corresponding patronage. Having but a limited advertising custom, as compared with other papers generally, our columns will be well-filled with reading matter, and subscribers will not fail in getting the worth of their money.

Hawks's History of North Carolina.

We are placed under obligations to the publishers, Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, for a copy of the second volume of this Wook.—It is printed in the best style of the typographic art, as a History of the Old North State should be, and reflects great credit upon the skill of the publishers. Of its merits, being written by one of the best Historians of the Age, none can doubt.

Thanks.

We tender thanks to the Philomethean Literary Society of Olin, through Mr. Clegg, for the compliment of electing the Senior an honorary member.

To Hon. L. B. Carmichael, for a copy of Mr. Caldwell's "State Improvement and Relief Bank" bill. For the main features of which we will endeavor to find room in our next issue.

To friends in New York and California for files of late papers. And to Mr. D. Gillespie Weston, Mo., for a slip from the office of the St. Joseph Journal, containing late California intelligence.

The Salisbury Banner

Has donned a new head, and made its appearance this week looking as bright as a new pin and as merry as a lark. The Banner deals dexter blows at opponents occasionally, but they are not very hurtful. It is an excellent paper, however, and we wish it all manner of pecuniary success.

Late From Great Salt Lake.

Mr. Schmidt came directly through from Floyd, having left this post on the 14th of October. Gen. Johnston went in winter Quarters on the 12th and Col Crossman, assistant Q. M., on the 13th, and all the troops would go into winter quarters in a week. A number of dragoon horses were straying off in the mountains and being lost. Heavy rains and high winds, blowing down the soldiers' tents, had prevailed at Camp Floyd.—Quarter Masters' stores and provisions were plenty at the Camp, and no fears of short rations during the winter were entertained.

There was a dearth of news at Salt Lake City. Money and everything else was plenty but lumber. There was a great scarcity and, consequently a great demand for this article. The U. S. District Court had adjourned to the first Monday in this month.—On the night of the 12th a mormon police officer was shot and dangerously wounded in the thigh, by some teamsters, in attempting to rescue some of their comrades from the calaboose. The affair created considerable excitement.

Commissioner Frost Paved our streets last night.

Book and Job-Work.

Connected with the Express Printing Office, will be a well furnished Jobbing Department, for executing Work in the best style, and for reasonable prices. We have engaged for this branch of business one of the best Printers in the South, who has had a long experience in the best publishing houses in Philadelphia, where he was brought up to the Art in its perfection.

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Catalogues, Cards, Labels and all other kinds of Printing solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

China Hall, Charlotte.

☞ Read the advertisement of Messrs. J's Harty & Co, the proprietors of this establishment, in Charlotte, to be seen in another column.

☞ Several advertisements of much interest to the public, of property and merchandise for sale, Negroes to be hired, &c., will be found in advertising columns to all of which we would direct public attention.

Snow Camp Machine Shop, Alamance.

It will be perceived on reference to our advertising columns, that we have accepted an agency of the above named manufacturing establishment, for this county and section, and we will receive applications for articles that may be wanting.

Persons desirous to Remit us Money,

Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's receipt to exhibit in case the money get lost. Gold dollars, when sent, sould be stuck to the inside of the sheet with sealing wax or a wafer. Post stamps will be received as money.

Carolina City, Nov. 27th, 1858.

Messrs. Editors:

It may be interesting to your readers, and particularly to the merchants and farmers, to know how quick freight can be transported from Statesville to Carolina City. W. H. Haynes, Esq., of Iredell, shipped a quantity of flour and other produce on the 22 instant, I suppose it left Statesville on the morning of the 23d. On the night of the 26th, it was put in the ware house at C. City, making only three days on the road.

I give you this information more readily, because of the detention of goods recently between here and Statesville. There is no reason why goods should not go as quick from this place to Statesville as from thence here. There has been gross neglect on some of the roads, and I think most likely that it occurred at this end of the line.

Yours Truly, W. B. GRANT.

☞ A gentleman in Philadelphia advertised ten dollars reward for the recoverp of an overcoat and a pocket book containing money and valuable papers. The thief returned the papers through the post office—on the outside of the wrapper was pasted the advertisement, and under it was written, "I need the money and coat."

Death of Judge Nash.

The Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, died at his residence in Hillsboro' on Saturday last, the 4th inst. He was 77 years old, and had been on the bench in North Carolina for a number of years past.

☞ The Legislature of South Carolina, after nine bollotings, succeeded on the 2d inst., in electing a U. S. Senator. Col. James Chesnut, Jr., having received 92 votes—a majority of 30 over all others—was declared elected for six years from the 4th of March next. At the time of his election Mr. Chesnut was Speaker of the State Senate.

Hon. John Letcher has been nominated by the Democratic Convention for Governor of Virginia.

☞ The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court of South Carolina, have refused to find a true bill against the crew of the slaver Echo for being engaged in the slave trade.

Shocking Tragedy at Chicopee, Mass.

The Springfield *Republican* gives the particulars of a horrid tragedy which was perpetrated at Chicopee, on Friday evening the 15th instant. The parties to the tragedy were Alexander Desmasteau, a man about twenty-five years of age, and Augustine Lucas, a girl eight years old, both of French extraction. Desmasteau is a traveling vagabond pedler; the girl Lucas was boarding in the family of Peter Dame, a Frenchman, in Chicopee, her father, who was separated from his wife, living in New York.

It appears that Desmasteau went to Chicopee on Friday, the 25th instant, from Mitteneaque, and sought employment as a burnisher in the Ames factory, where Dame, with whom he was acquainted works. He also applied to the Dwight Mills. He was intoxicated and "looked as if he had had a hard time of it." After leaving Dwight Mills, Desmasteau went to the residence of Mrs. Dame, the mother of Peter Dame, where he met the wife of Peter, to whom he made some familiar advances. Being sharply repulsed, he got into his buggy and drove off to the residence of Peter Dame, Mrs. Dame following on foot. Before Mrs. Dame arrived, he had taken the girl Augustine, on the pretense that he wanted to go and see her mother, and proceeded to the Cabot bridge.

He was seen by several people, but no one seems to have thought anything strange of it except Mrs. Peter Dame, who was at once alarmed at the loss, but had no other fear than that the girl had been abducted for the benefit of the mother. All this occurred between half past six and seven o'clock. At about seven Desmasteau was again at the house of Mrs. Dame the elder, where he met Mrs. Peter Dame, now in search of the child. He declared he knew nothing about the matter, and exhibited not the least concern, but proceeded to wash his hands and sit down at the table. Mrs. Dame, however, had sent for officer Clapp, and Desmasteau was at once arrested for kidnapping, and on Saturday, the 6th, Judge Whitaker of the Police Court bound him over for trial. At the same time he was found to have stolen some silverplated ware from the Ames Company, and for this he was sentenced to the house of correction for one year.

Word, however, was received from Mr. Lucas, in New York, who had been informed of the abduction of his daughter, that neither father nor mother knew of the affair, and their suspicions arose that foul play had been committed. A search was made for the young girl, and on Sunday last, while some men were preparing to drag the river, her body was discovered floating down the stream. It is supposed that Desmasteau took the child down to the river bank, where under the bridge he outraged her person and completed the crime by outright murder. The *Republican* says:

"The medical examination of the body eight days after the crime, and when decomposition had set in, disclosed the fact of a personal outrage that beggars description. It is certain that even if no other violence had been used, death would have relieved the little sufferer in a few days at least. The throat showed the marks of strangulation, and the skull was broken by two heavy blows on the forehead and left temple. After completing his work Desmasteau either threw the body far out into the stream or employed one of the numerous skiffs that line the shore in taking the now lifeless corpse beyond the possibility of discovery."

An inquest on the body resulted in a verdict that the deceased came to her death at the hands of Desmasteau.

The culprit was arranged before Judge Whitaker, of the Chicopee Police Court, on Monday, when, after an examination, he was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury in December. He was very unconcerned in his demeanor. The clothes worn by Desmasteau at the time he committed the offence, afford strong proof of his crime, being stained with blood.

A correspondent of the *Press* has heard, "on excellent authority," that the Empress and some of her ladies have been lately engaged in making all manner of experiments on dress as regards form and development, and color; and the result is, "that they have determined before long to inaugurate violent reaction to the present style—that is to say, have dresses short enough to display the foot and ankle, instead of trailing upon the ground; to diminish immensely their prodigious development; and instead of colors more or less staid, to have the brightest and gayest hues imaginable."

DEATHS.—Hon. Thos. L. Harris, Representative in Congress from Illinois, died at Chicago on the 24th ult. Ex-Governor Schley, of Georgia, and Daniel Huger, of Charleston, died last week. Paris papers also announce the death of the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, and Attorney-General of the United States under the administration of General Jackson.

Attention, Public!

KOOPMAN & PHELPS,
ARE NOW
Selling off,
AT AND BELOW COST,

And all those wishing bargains had better call IMMEDIATELY, as their stock undoubtedly will be sold off by the 1st day of January next, to close the concern.
Dec. 10, 1858. 2-3w

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

I am now prepared to issue CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
R. F. SIMONTON,
Sec. & Treas.
Office W. N. C. R.,
Statesville, Dec. 8, 1858. 2-2w

Notice.

I will expose to
PUBLIC HIRE,
On the 29th instant, at my house,
8 or 10 NEGROES.

Among the number are two good cooks, one plough-boy, and three little girls of suitable size for nurses.
J. R. B. ADAMS,
Oak Forest, N. C., Guardian.
Dec. 2, 1858. 2-3w

Land and Negroes.

On the First day of January next,
The Land belonging to the minor heirs of Dr. J. M. MOORE will be rented, and the Negroes hired, for one year.
JOS. W. STOCKTON,
Dec. 7, 1858.—2-3w Ag't for the Guard'n.

PAY YOUR PREACHER.

All who have not paid will please call and pay the money that was due on the 1st day of July last.
J. W. STOCKTON.
Dec. 10, 1858. 2-tf

Notice.

THE NEGROES belonging to the estate of JAMES W. EMMONS, deceased, will be HIRED in the town of STATESVILLE, on the *First day of January next*, for one year. Terms of hiring made known on day.
JNO. DAVIDSON,
Dec. 6, 1858. 2-3w Admins'r.

Notice.

On Saturday, the 1st day of January next,
At the COURT HOUSE in STATESVILLE, I WILL SELL
One NEGRO WOMAN named Margaret, and Child, and a BOY named Isom, belonging to the Estate of Alexander Beard, deceased.
At the same time and place, I will offer to the LOWEST BIDDER, a BOY named ——— as a charge to the Estate.
I will also HIRE the balance of the NEGROES belonging to the Estate for one year.
Terms made known on day of sale and hire.
M. F. FREELAND,
Dec. 10, 1858. 2-3w Admin'r.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of REESE & STIREWALT was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are once more earnestly requested to come forward and make payment. Settlements can be made with either of us until the 15th of January, 1859: after that time our notes and accounts will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.
H. B. REESE,
V. STIREWALT.
Dec. 8, 1858. 2-tf

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

The Fall Session of this Institution closed the 30th November. The number of students in attendance during the past scholastic year was 110.
The next Term will commence on the First Wednesday in January next.
No deduction will be made for loss of time less than three weeks at the beginning of the Session, and none for less than two weeks after the time of entrance.
Dec. 10, 1858. 2-4t

CHINA, GLASS, & CROCKERY,
AT
China Hall,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED, a very large and handsome assortment of China, Tea and Dinner Sets; also, China Jewel Boxes, Card Receivers, Candlesticks, Toilet Bottles, Vases, Mottoed Mugs, Cups and Saucers, &c., &c.

GLASS WARE,
In every variety, Cut or Pressed.
Fruit, Cake, Preserve and Jelly Stands; Sugars, Creamers, Goblets, Tumblers, Decanters, Bohemian Toilet Bottles, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

WHITE, GRANITE, & COMMON WARE.
A very large assortment of the best quality of Ironstone Ware: also, common White and Blue Edge Ware; Painted Tea-cups and Saucers, at 25 cts. a sett.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
Churns, Buckets, Rolling-pins, Steak-mauls, Butter-paddles, Knife Boxes and Baskets; Market, Clothes, School, and Key Baskets; Table Mats and Bread Trays.

SILVER-PLATED & BRITANIA WARE, &c.
Extra fine Silver-plated Castors; Cut Bottles; Britannia Castors; Chafing Dishes; Buckwheat-cake Dishes; Table and Tea Spoons; Knives and Forks; Carvers; Britannia Tea Sets; Pitchers; Tumblers; Mugs; Molasses Cans; Britannia Plate Covers; Coffee Mills & Cocoa Dippers; Butter Knives; Sugar Spoons; Tea Bells; Egg Frices and Coddlers, with 3 minute glasses; Brass and Britannia Candlesticks; Snuffer Waiters; Tea Trays; *Knife* Cleaners; Egg and Mustard Spoons, &c.

The public, and especially the ladies, are requested to call and examine our Stock, as we feel confident that it is superior to anything of the kind ever before opened in this place.
JAMES HARTY & Co.
Charlotte, Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6w

North Carolina Mechanics'
SNOW CAMP
Machine Shop
AND
Foundry,
ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing
FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER
Wheat Threshing Machines,
With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationery.
The latest improved Wrought Cylinders, the teeth being inserted through the bar, square with the tap on the inside, which obviates all difficulty in reversing the teeth, when one side gets worn. These machines will suit the wants of every farmer.
We still manufacture
Factory Gear, Circular Saws, Grist and Saw Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Machines of different kinds and sizes, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines; all kinds of Casting and Machine work made to order, at short notice.
A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.
Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.
Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.
Terms reasonable, to suit the times.
All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.
SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
BERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW,
Proprietors.
E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.
Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6mo

Notice.

I WANT TO HIRE, for one year, a good, trusty, NEGRO MAN.
R. F. SIMONTON.
Dec. 10, 1858. 2-3w

Proclamation.

Know all Men, Women, and Children, by these Presents, That I, H. W. AYER, of the Town of Statesville, County of Iredell, and State of North Carolina, have still a great many
Books, Fancy Articles, etc,
which I am very anxious to sell out by the 1st of January, 1859, and as there is only one month to go on, if you will make yourselves visible at the BOOK STORE you shall have any or all of these articles at a lower price than you ever dreamed they could be bought for. If you have any thing at home, that you took away from my Store without leaving the money therefor, you can just call and pay for it now, and I will say no more about it. Given under my hand and seal the 3d day of December, A. D. 1858.
H. W. AYER. [L. S.]
1 3t

BLANKS

To the Public generally, and to those who are indebted to JENKINS & AYER in particular.

COME NOW LET US REASON TOGETHER.—Don't you know that there is no greater comfort in the snows and rains of winter than a good, strong, water-proof pair of BOOTS or SHOES? and don't you know that Jenkins & Ayer put up that kind, more for your accommodation than their own interest? These things are well known to you; and we know that it costs lots of money to get up the right kind of Boots and Shoes, and we know that a great many of you have got these articles from us, and you can't say they are paid for: now come up like clever fellows and plank down the dust. We have not time to go and see you; but just call at the BOOK STORE, and you will find your accounts, and room enough to write—Rec'd payment—on the bottom of each.
Yours, respectfully,
JENKINS & AYER.
Dec 3, 1858. 1-3t

Stove for Sale.

A second-hand Stove for sale, suitable for a dining-room or office. Apply at the EXPRESS OFFICE.
Dec. 3. 1tf

FOR SALE—*A* good
MULE,
4 years old; a two horse Wagon; a one horse Wagon, both with iron axles; 3 sets of Harness—all belonging to the Western N. C. Rail Road CO.
Apply to R F SIMONTON, Sec. & T'r
Or to R C McCALLA, P A Engineer
nov 26 52 3t

Approved Miller.

HAMILTON CROUCH,
Liberty Hill, N. C.

Respectfully informs Mill Owners, that he is well initiated in the art of managing MILL MACHINERY—such as steam or water Burr Mills. Having had an experience of several years in the Milling business he flatters himself that, he is fully competent to give entire satisfaction, in the business of grinding. He would further say to those who might wish to employ such a miller, that they will address him at Liberty Hill, Iredell County, N. C.

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

On South Yadkin, seven miles North of the town of Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. I also offer, my tract of **200 acres** more or less, formerly known as the lands of James Baley. together with the elegant buildings such as Dwellling Houses, Kitchen, Negroe houses, Barns, Shops, &c. I would say to those who wish to purchase Land, that they would do well to call and view my possessions, before purchasing elsewhere.
HAMILTON CROUCH,
Nov. 26 52tf Liberty Hill, N. C.

House & Lot for Sale
IN STATESVILLE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, and very cheap, his House and Lot in Statesville, lying directly north of, and near the Female College. It is a neat cottage, with kitchen, &c., and the lot contains 3 1-2 acres of ground. Price, $600, and the larger portion of the purchase on time.
T. H. HALYBURTON.
October 29. 48 tf

Negroes for Sale.

I will sell,
IN STATESVILE,
On the First day of January next,
Three likely young Negroes,
2 Boys and a Girl, belonging to the estate of N. M. GRIFFIN, deceased.
Terms:—Six months credit, with interest.
W. TURNER,
Nov. 27, 1858 1tds Anministrator.

Mullets.

We have 3 bbls. fine Mullets on hand, for sale cheap.
Also,
A good Buggy and Harness,
Which can be bought very low for cash or good papel.

Salt.

Just received a large lot, cheap, for CASH.
J. F. ALEXANDER & Co.
Dec. 3, 1858. 1tf

Second Edition,
REVISED AND ENLARGED.

S. J. RICKERT,
Statesville, N. C.,
Is now opening and offering the largest and finest Stock of
Confectionery and Fancy Goods
Ever offered in Statesville: also, a good assortment of JEWELRY, which he sells very low for Cash.

Oysters.

Having accepted the Agency of one of the largest Fish and Oyster Houses in Portsmouth, he is prepared to furnish Families with good fresh Oysters, three times a week, in any quantity, from a quart to ten gallons.

Apples.

75 bushels of good Apples, for sale at
S. J. RICKERT'S.

Peanuts wanted.

Wanted, 75 bushels of Peanuts for which the highest cash price will be paid
S. J. RICKERT.
Dec 3, 1858. 1tf

Dissolution.

The firm of Watts, Douglas & Co. was dissolved on the 24th of August last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm, will please call and settle.
Oct 8th. 45 tf

Wanted,

1000 Bushels Dried Apples, peeled
500 " " Peaches, ditto.
Highest market price given.
sep'r 11th. 41tf J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.

THE
BOOK STORE
Still in the Lead—**New Attraction!**

In addition to the well assorted Stock of **Books, Stationery** and Fancy Articles, to be found at AYER'S Book Store—
THE PUBLIC
can now see specimens of AMBROTYPES,
Mellaneotypes, Cameotypes,
and various other Types, which for beauty, durability, and finish, are unsurpassed.
I have recently received full and ample instructions, under Mr. W. P. Hughes—and am now prepared to take any of the above style of Pictures, in as finished a manner, and at as low a figure, as anyother Artist in the coutry. Call and try me and if I fail to give satisfaction, no charge. H. W. AYER.
Oct 1 44tf

MAKING.
J. W. Woodward

Is still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared to do all Kinds of WORK formerly done at the Establishment.
All repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 12 months.
Feb. 27. 13tf

Sheetings.

WE HAVE a large lot of
4-4 Sheetings, suitable for putting up flour
7-8 ditto ditto
7 8 OSNABURGS.
For sale cheap by the bolt or bale.
J. F. ALEXANDER & Co.
ALSO—
SUMMER SILKS,
which we will sell at cost for cash.
J. F. A. & Co.
1855' 24tf

McLEAN HOUSE,
Statesville, N. C.

Persons passing through, or coming to,
STATESVILLE,
can be accommodated with *Meals* at 25 cents each, and comfortable **Lodgings** at the same rate.
Horses well fed and attended to on reasonable terms.
Oct 19 JOS. A. McLEAN.

HERE WE ARE—AGAIN!!
I have just received a fresh stock of
Juvenile Books—
Southern Harmony,
Carmina Sacra,
Presbyterian Psalmodist, etc.
—ALSO—
Candies. Raisins. Cigars. &c.
All of which I will sell for C a s h—at the lowest figures. Call and see me.
Oct 19 51tf H. W. AYER.

10 000 Pounds

Old Castings and Scraps of Iron, in any size pieces, is wanting. For which I will pay a ½ cent per pound, in Goods.
JOS. W STOCKTON.
Oct 18 51

3,000 bushels Wheat WANTED.

Wanted,
AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
3.000 bushels good Wheat, for which
Salisbury cash prices will be paid.
O. G. FOARD.
Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

NEWBERN GAZETTE

This popular Family and Literary Journal is one of the LARGEST, and pronounced by the press, ONE OF THE NEATEST AND CHEAPEST IN North Carolina. The services of a valuable corps of
Contributors and Reporters
have been engaged, many of whom rank among the most able and scientific writers in America. The Editor makes no boast that it is "the best paper in the world!"—but earnestly and confidently commends it to the patronage of a liberal public, with the assurance that nothing shall be withheld to merit their warmest interest in its prosperity.
☞ A $100 GOLD MEDAL has been offered for the best original Story of about seventy-five pages foolscap paper—and will be awarded by three disinterested gentlemen, on the first of December.
Now is the time to subscribe, in order to begin with the PRIZE STORIES.
Address T. R. MURRAY, Editor and Pro'r.
Newbern, N. C., September, 1858.

New
MARBLE YARD.
H. C. MALCOLM,
Practical Marble Cutter,
Salisbury, N. C.,
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a
MARBLE YARD,
Opposite the Mansion Hotel,
Where he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, for MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, TABLE-TOPS, and all kind of work in the Marble Line, of either IMPORTED ITALIAN or
AMREICAN MARBLE,
Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.
He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.
Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.
November 5, 1858. 49tf

☞ *A very Superior*
BURNING FLUID just received. H. W. Ayer.

THE
Chickering & Son's
34 Prize
MEDAL PIANOS.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above named justly celebrated Pianos, informs the public respectfully, that he guarantees every Instrument. Persons wishing to purchase the PIANO, by addressing him, will be sent a pamphlet, with 14 different styles, and prices marked.
Pianos Tuned and Repaired.
Address,
T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Nov. 3, 1858. Wilmington, N. C.
P. S. To Mr. B. was the only and first premium for his Pianos at the N C. State Fair awarded. 50-1y

AVOID COST.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of STOCKTON & MORRISON can avoid cost by paying what they owe soon, as we are determined to close our business.
STOCKTON & MORRISON.
Nov 8, 1858. 50-tf

Just Received—
5 Tons Guano,
A large lot **King's Mount. Iron,**
Well assorted. For sale by
Nov 12 T. H. McRORIE.

Seed Cotton.

I wish to purchase Cotton in the seed, for which I will pay the highest market price, delivered at my Gin, a mile and a half northwest of Statesville.
T. H. McRORIE.

Corn Meal.

My Mill has been repaired lately. If you want GOOD MEAL, give it a trial; one mile and a half south-west of Statesville.
T. H. McRORIE.
50-tf

State of North Carolina, } Court of Pleas
Iredell County. } and Quarter Sessions.
August Term, 1858
J. F. Alexander & Co. vs. J. B. Gaines.
Original Attachment levied on Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, J. B. Gaines, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Iredell Express," a newspaper published in the town of Statesville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the 3rd Monday of November next, then and there to replevy the same, or judgment final will be taken against him.
Witness, M. F. Freeland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in August, A. D. 1858.
M. F. FREELAND.
48-6w-pr fee $6 Clerk.

NEW GROCERY!

The undersigned having taken the stand, formerly occupied by O. Gillespie & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the
Whole Sale & Retail GROCERY Business
—Begs leave to inform the Citizens of Statesville and surrounding country, that he is now receiving a large and well selected
STOCK—
Consisting in part of,
Rio, LaGuyra and Java Coffee;
A *B C* and other grades of Sugars;
A No. article of Crushed Sugar;
A fine assortment of *Black* and [Green Teas;
A Prime article of Cuba Molasses;
Colgate's Pale *No.* one Toilet Soaps;
Soda & Sugar Crackers by bbl & box;
Candies, Candles and Cheese;
Starch by the pound or box;
Matches, Sieves, Plow Lines, bed-Cords;
Pepper, Spice, Nut-megs, Cinnamon, Mace, Brooms, Axes, Wrap'g paper;
Soda, Salaraetus and Mustard;
Lamp Oil, Burning Fluid, Pickles;
Liverpool and Table Salt, etc.
Pure White Lead,
Linseed Oil.
Cut and Wrought Nails.
Shot and Stoneware,
Also, a lot of Seamless Bags.
I intend keeping on hand everything in the
Grocery Line,
except Liquors, and I intend to sell them either by Wholesale or Retail, as low as any other House in the place. I have also, a large stock of
Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS
which I will sell at the lowest Cash prices.
Please give me a call, before Purchasing elsewhere.
W. S. CASON.
Statesville, Oct. 15. 46 3m

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale the Plantation and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and containing 515 ACRES, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses, Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.
There are also on the place large orchards of peach and apple trees of the best quality, and good springs of water abound.
Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negroes. A. W. WILSON.
Oct 15 46tf
Hillsboro' Recorder, Fayetteville Observer & Wadesboro' Argus Will please copy till forbid.

Hayne Davis,
Attorney at Law,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

Will promptly and diligently attend to all business, entrusted to his care.
Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, 1858.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE STATESVILLE TAN-YARD is now offered for Sale. It lies immediately on the Street between the Court House and depot.—There are several acres of land belonging to the lot. With a little expense it can be made the most desirable Property of the kind in Western North Carolina.
Apply to S. A. Sharpe,
or L. Q. Sharpe.
Statesville, Oct 15 46tf

New Firm.

The undersigned give notice that they have entered into Copartnership, under the style o
WATTS, WHITE & CO.,
at the old stand of Watts, Douglas & Co and are now receiving direct from the Northern cities, a large and general assortment of of Fall and Winter
STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Bonnets, Queens-ware, Drugs, Medicines, Iron, Steel, Nails, etc.
—GROCERIES—
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Powder, Lead, Pepper, Allspice, ginger, Tea—in short every article usually kept in an extensive establishment. All of which will be sold very low for Cash. Call and examine our goods before buying elsewhere.
W. F. WATTS,
M. A. WHITE,
J. B. DOUGLAS.
Statesville, Oct. 8th, 1858. 45tf

Jo's W. STOCKTON

Is now receiving a NEW and COMPLETE Stock of
Fall and Winter GOODS,
Purchased with great care as it regards price, Quality and style, in the Cities of Philadelphia and New York—Consisting of:
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Blk. Gro De Rhine, Fancy Dress ilks,
Paris De Laine Rob e a Lez,
Velvet Trim'd do do
Sup'r Valencia do do
High Col'd Cash'r de Cass
Boy'd de Chene Robe a Lez
French Merino, assorted Colors,
Plain and Fig'd, all wool De Laines,
De Bieges. Alpaccas, Ginghams & Prints,
White and Col'd Brilliants,
White Marseilles & Trimmings,
Tarleton, Nainsook and Victoria Lawns, wiss, Mull and Jaconet *Muslins*,
Ladies' Embroidered Collars and sleeves, do *Mourning* do
Linen Hdk'fs (veay Cheap)
Lace and Love Veils,
Handsome Head Dresses,
Latest style of WINTER BONNETS,
Drab and Brown Bloomers,
Ruche, Sprigs and Bridal Wreaths.
Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas,
Printed Cashmere Shawls,
Brocha Bordered do
Beautiful Plush do
Bord'd and Chinelle Stella do (round cor'd Chinelle Scarfs,
Princess Royal Patent Looped Extension Bridal SKIRTS, &c.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Of all kinds, of the Best Make; also French Cloths, Doe-Skin and Fancy Cassimeres. A complete Stock of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CARPETINGS, &c.
Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Glass and Queensware, Drugs and Paints, Sole Leather.
—GROCERIES—
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cheese, Candles, Molasses, Salt, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest Prices for Cash or to punctual customers.
J. W. Stockton.
P. S.—I have the Genuine
"Het Anchor Bolting Cloth"
For Sale.
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
sold to order, and warranted good or no sale.
J. W. STOCKTON.
Statesville, Oct 8, 1858. 45tf

TAILORING.
E. B. STIMSON,
TAILOR,
Opposite Mrs. Wren,s former Hotel, Statesville, N. C.

Has just received the Fall and Winter Fashions—will execute all Orders in the above line, with dispatch and according to style.—Oct 1 44tf

New Fall and Winter GOODS!
.T H. McRORIE,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Iredell and the public generally, that he has received and now offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very large and well assorted stock of
GOODS—
Embracing almost every article kept in an extensive
Retail Store.

Bees-wax, Tallow, Dried Fruit, Tow Linen, Linsey Cloth, Rags, Country Produce, &c., taken in exchange for Goods.
Thankful for the liberal patronage received, particularly from CASH Customers,—It will be my effort to hold out inducements to such customers, and thereby enlarge my Cash sales. Oct 15, 1858. 46tf

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Murphy & Co., are requested to call and settle by the 1st of July next, if they wish to save cost.
June 5 27tf

To Rent or Sell!

The desirable property recently occupied by Mrs. WREN, on College Avenue.
MILLER & LAWRENCE.

STATESVILLE MARKET,
[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]
By J. F. Alexander & Co.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 12
Beef,	4½ a 5½	Molasses,	50 a 62
Beeswax,	22½ a 25	Nails,	6 a 7
Butter,	15 a 18	Peas,	00 a 50
Coffee,	14 a 16½	Rags,	02½
Candles Tallow,	25	Salt,	2,50 0.00
Adamantine,	30 a 35	Sugar,	12 a 14
Corn.	50 a 55	Loaf,	18 20
Chickens,	10 a 12	Tallow,	10 a 125
Eggs, dozen,	0 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 85
Feathers,	35 a 40	Linsey Cloth,	30 a 35
Flour,	4 00 a 4 25	Rice,	06
Flaxseed,	a 1 00	Dry-Hides	12c, Green 05
Dried Apples, pl'd	110	D. Peaches, pl'd	3 80
Pork. per lb.,	6 a 6 1-2	" " unpl'd	1 60

FA[illegible]TEVILLE MARKET.

Bacon	12 a 12½	MOLASSES—	
FLOUR—		Cuba	30 a 31
Family	5 37 a 5 50	N.Orleans	45 a 50
Super.	5 25 a 0 00	SALT—	
Fine	5 00 a 0 00	Liv,sack	1 50 a 00
Scratched	4 75 a 0 00	FLAXSEED—	
GRAIN—			1 00 a 0 00
Corn	80 a 90	N. C. SPIRITS—	
Wheat	0 95 a 0 00	P.Brandy	1 00 a 00
Oats	45 a 0 50	Apple do	70 a 00
Peas	0 75 a 0 90	Whisky	50 a 55
Rye	0 90 a 1 00	WOOL—	16 a 19
LARD—	13 a 14		

CHARLOTTE MARKET.

Bacon—		Pork, pr lb	7 a 8
Hog round,	11 a 12	Molasses com	45 a 50
Corn pr bus	50 a 66	" S House	60 a 00
Meal, pr bus	55 a 60	Sugar, Brown,	8 a 12
Oats, pr bus	45 a 50	Salt, Sack	1 50 a 00
Flour, 100 lbs.	$ 2 a 30	Peas, pr bus	60 a 65
" " Bbl.	450	Beef, on hoof	5 a 0
Wheat, pr bus	90 a095	Potatoes, Irish	00 0 75
Feathers, pr lb	30 a35	Yarn, bale	100 110
Lard, pr lb	11 a 12	Whiskey, N C,	45 50
Wool washed	27 a 28	Brandy, apple	75 1 00
" unwashed	23 a 00	" Peach	1 a 2

SALISBURY MARKET.

BACON—		FLOUR—	
Sides	10a12	Per 100 lbs	$2 25a2 55
Hog round	9 a 10	per bbl	$4 00a4 75
BEEF—		Feathers	30a35
Per lb	4 a5	Lard per lb	10a14
BUTTER—		MOLASSES—	
Per lb	14a20	Sugar House	70
Beeswax	22a23	Common	35a45
Beans	40	N. O. Syrup	65
COFFEE—		SUGAR—	
Rio	12a14	Loaf	14a17
Laguira	15a16	Brown	9a10
Java	17a20	Salt per sack	2 00a2 20
Mocha	20a22	Oats	30a32
CANDLES—		Pork per lb	6½a7
Adamantine	24a30	Peas, per bush	65
Sperm	40a50	POTATOES—	
Tallow	17a20	Irish	85 a1 00
CORN—		Wheat	75 a100
Per bush	55a65	Whisky. West.	60a65
Meal	55a60	WOOL—	
Apples	75 90	Washed	30a35
		Unwashed	22a00

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned are receiving their
Fall and Winter
Stock of **GOODS—**
Consisting in part of
Black and Fancy SILKS,
French and American Meriaos, all col'rs
Delaines, Palmetto Cashmeres,
Byadere side stripe Cashmeres and Delaines; DeBaize, assorted colors
Bleached and brown Domestic, at all prices;
Plain and striped Osnaburg for servants, Kerseys and Georgia Plains, Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinets of all kinds—Prints of all grades—Shawls and Cloaks, &c.

Negro Brogans,

Mens Shoes and Boots, Ladies and Childrens Shoes and Gaiters, etc. A large stock of Hats, Caps, and
Ready Made Clothing.
—ALSO—
GROCERIES,
Hard Ware of all kinds; White Lead and Linseed Oil, Window Glass assorted sizes.
500lbs Baking Soda, Soaps, Perfumeries, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, Concentrated Lye for making Soap, Sole and upper Leather.
All of which, were bought on favorable terms, and will be sold at prices that cannot be beat in Western North Carolina. Give a look before buying elsewhere. We charge nothing for Showing our goods.
J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.
Statesville, Oct 15, 1858. 46
☞ We want 100 bushels good nice peeled dried Peaches, for which we will give $3 50 for 40 pounds. J. F. A. & CO.

B. B. HOPKINS, ROBT. HULL, THOS. W. ATKINSON
HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,
258 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

We would respectfully invite the attention of buyers to the large and attractive stock of
BRITISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
for FALL and WINTER use, which we are now opening. Encouraged by the patronage extended to our late firm of HOPKINS, HULL & Co., we shall be prepared to offer superior inducements to cash or prompt buyers, both in the variety and extent of our stock, and in cheap prices.
We Solicit Orders
and those who entrust us with their Orders may rely on having them carefully attended to, and goods promptly dispateed.
Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson.
BALTIMORE, 18th September, 1858.
3m pd 42

JUST RECEIVED—
at the Book Store:
Spurgeon's Sermons, 4 volumes;
Presbyterian Psalmist;
David's Psalms. (Rouse's Version;)
Methodist Hymns;
Alexander on Acts;
Port Folios and Writing Paper, &c.
Oct 22 47

Pay the Printer.

As honest men, attend and hear
The serious fact—the times are dear;
Who owes a bill, 'tis just as clear
As star-light in the winter,
That he should come without delay—
That's if he can—that bill to pay,
And ere he puts his purse away,
"Fork over" to the Printer.

The Printer's cheek is seldom red,
The fine machinery of his head
Is working when you are in bed,
Your true and faithful "Mentor;"
All day and night he wears his shoes,
And brains to furnish you with news;
But men of conscience ne'er refuse
To pay the toiling Printer.

'Tis known, or ought to be, by all
His dues are scattered and they're small,
And if not paid, he's bound to fall
In debt—for fuel, bread, rent or
Perhaps his paper; then to square
Up with his help—a double care
Bows down his head—now, is it fair
That you don't pay the Printer?

His wife and little prattlers too,
Are now depending upon you;
And if you pay the score that's due,
Necessity can't stint her;
But if you don't, as gnaws the mole,
'Twill thro' your conscience eat a hole!
And brand the forehead thus; *No Soul!*
Of him who cheats the Printer.

The cats will mew between your feet,
The dogs will bite you on the street;
And every urchin that you meet,
Will roar with voice of Stentor,
"Look to your pockets—there he goes—
The chap that wears the Printer's clothes!
And proud, though everybody knows
The grub, he gnaw'd the Printer!"

Be simply just, and don't disgrace
Yourself, but beg the "Lord of grace,"
To thaw that harden'd icy "case,"
That honesty may enter:
This done, man will with man act fair,
And all will have the "tin" to spare;
Then will the "Editorial Chair"
Support a well-paid Printer.

A Soldier's Life in Utah.

A letter to the Philadelphia Bulletin from Camp Floyd, U. T., dated October 13th says:

The quarters for the troops are going up rapidly, the soldiers making mortar and carrying the "dobies' to the masons, who are citizens hired by the quarter-master, at the pretty figure of six dollars a day "and found." Here you see a party mixing mud; there a party carrying dobies; there a squad carrying lumber, and there another squad nailing on the rough roofs. Each man has his place, in the allotment of which your correspondent occupies the respectable and responsible position of hod carrier to a Mormon. Many hands make light work, however, and the "fatigue duty," as it is called, is nothing more than healthful, pleasant exercise; and all day the merry joke and joyous laugh go round, and all are grateful to Heaven and the Peace Commissioners at the prospect of a better time this winter than was experienced last. The buildings will be substantial and comfortable, and every exertion is being made to render them as pleasant as possible.

Teach your Children to Swim.

Levi Buck, a boy not yet twelve years of age, was one of the passengers in the burned steamer Austria, and saved his life by swimming nearly an hour. The brave little fellow is the son of Mr. S. Buck, of Washington, D. C. The narrative of this child is as intelligent and as interesting as the narratives of the adult survivers. He says:

I was under the charge of my aunt, who is about twenty-four years of age. At the time the fire broke out we were on deck, and the captain was asleep, and they waked him up, when he rushed upon deck and exclaimed, "Children, we are lost!" The captain then stripped off his coat and jumped overboard. There was great excitement among the passengers, and they tried to get the fire buckets, but they could not, as the buckets were all fastened, and could not be got loose. The life-boats were filled with the passengers while they were still hanging at the ship's side, and the ropes were cut, which plunged boats and all into the sea. So great was the rush that my aunt and I were separated; and a man by the name of Pollock was hanging to the chains of the anchor, and he called to me to come to him. I then tried to reach him, and was hurled over the heads and shoulders of the crowd, who were uncertain which way to go. I slipped down the chains and clinched upon Mr. Pollock's neck; and then I held fast for about an hour, when my shirt caught fire. I was all the time holding by Mr. Pollock's hair. When my shirt caught fire Mr. Pollock said, "My boy, we must go," and he plunged into the sea with me clinging to him. As we struck the water I lost my hold of him, and swam about for nearly an hour, when I was taken up by the boat of the Maurice, and about an hour and a half afterwards Mr. Pollock was picked up by one of the boats of the Maurice. When I was clinging to Mr. Pollock's neck the magazing exploded with a terrible noise, and I saw many persons flying in the air.

Children's Tempers.

Bad temper is oftener the result of unhaphy circumstances than of an unhappy organization; it frequently, however, has a physical cause, and a peevish child often needs dieting more than correcting. Some children are more prone to show temper than others, and sometimes on account of qualities that are valuable in themselves. For instance, a child of active temperament, sensitive feeling, and eager purpose, is more likely to meet with constant jars and rubs, than a dull, passive child; and if he is of an open nature, his inward irritation is immediately shown in bursts of passion. If you repress these ebullitions by scolding and punishment, you only increase the evil by changing passion into sulkiness. A cheerful, good-tempered tone of your own, a sympathy with his trouble, whenever the trouble has arisen from no ill conduct on his part, are the best antidotes; but it would be better still to prevent beforehand, as much as possible, all sources of annoyance. Never fear spoiling children by making them too happy. Happiness is the atmosphere in which all good affections grow—the wholesome warmth necessary to make the heart-blood circulate healthily and freely: unhappiness, the chilling pressure which produces here an inflammation, there an excrescence, and, worst of all, "the mind's green and yellow sickness—ill-temper."

The Double Divorce.

The Bucyrus, Ill., Journal, is responsible for the following:

In one of the townships of this county, a little north of Bucyrus, dwelt a well-to-do man, a widower of about fifty, with an only son of twenty two or three. Mr. —— (we withhold the name for obvious reasons) had been a widower for many years, and became weary of that mode of living, and accordingly determined to marry again. The determination once formed, the next thing was to find the woman necessary, which in this country is not at all difficult. Fortunately for him, a widow lady resided near him who had a daughter possessing all the requirements. She was a beautiful girl of twenty years, accomplished and sprightly, and just the one wanted. to-be-sure she was rather young; but Mr. ——— was young-looking also.—Sometimes his thoughts would wander to the good-looking mother, who was quite as handsome as the daughter, and almost as young in appearance, but he had made up his mind to marry the daughter, and he set about it with a good will. He did not mention his determination to his son, fearing that the idea of marrying one so much younger than himself might expose him to his ridicule.

In the meantime the son had become desperately enamored of the widow, and likewise determined upon marrying her. He did not communicate the fact to his father, for the same reason that actuated the old gentleman—fear of exciting ridicule, by marrying a woman so much older than himself.

They both commenced calling at the house of the widow, and very frequently met each other there. This circumstance annoyed them immensely. The old gentleman thought very naturally that the young man was not there for the widow. As the matter progressed, the meeting of the father and son at that one place became frequent, and the more often it occurred the more intolerable it became. Finally Mr. —— determined to speak to his son on the subject.

"Charles," said he, "I have determined, after much consideration, to marry again."

"Hem!" thought Charles, "now there will be a fight about the widow."

"I thought it but right and proper to make you acquainted with the determination."

"Very good," replied Charles, "I consider it very proper that you should do so. And, speaking of marrying, I have concluded to marry myself."

"I approve of the idea," returned the old gentleman; "you are of suitable age to settle down. May I ask the name of flour intended?"

"Mrs. ——," replied Charles, bracing up and assuming a defiant air.

"P-h-e-w!" replied the old gentleman. "Fine woman, Charles, but isn't she a trifle too far advanced in years for you?"

"I think not," said Charles; "but who have you decided upon?"

"Why, Charles, it is a vary curious circumstance; but I had determined to marry the daughter."

"Daughter!" exclaimed Charles;—"why you are at least twice as old as she is; but I don't object."

The matter was thus happily settled, and in the course of a few weeks it was satisfactorily arranged with the widow and her daughter, and the parties were married.

Very soon after the marriage was consummated they all discovered they had made a grand mistake. The son found that the widow was altogether too motherly for the wife of a young man of twenty-three, and the old gentleman found that a young lady of twenty was too volatile for a sober-minded man of fifty. Disagreements followed, then neglect, and finally the thousand little quarrels and snubbings and bickerings simmered down into a grand fight, which was kept up with slight variations for three long months. Finally they agreed to permanently disagree; and availing themselves of the facility with which divorces are obtained in Indiana, the whole four removed to Indianapolis, where in due time the divorces were obtained.

The four came home as they went, together, the son taking the daughter under his especial charge, and the father doing the agreeable to the widow. Long before they arrived at Bucyrus, they had arranged matrimonial matters on an entirely different basis, and just as it should have been done to begin with, to wit:—The father and the widow made up a match, and the son and daughter ditto. The remarrying was performed immediately on their arrival at bucyrus. Up to date they all appear well satisfied with each other, and it is to be hoped they will long continue so.

Care of the Eyes.

Crawford, the celebrated sculptor, had an inveterate habit of reading in a reclining position; one eye had to be taken out in consequence of a cancerous tumor forming behind it, and his life has paid the forfeit after years of suffering, and the expenditure of a large amount of money. Prescott, the historian, in consequence of a disorder of a nerve, by which the eyes were rendered useless for all writing purposes, could not use a pen, as he was unable to see when it failed to make a mark for want of ink; nor could he distinguish the lines or edges of his paper; yet with these disadvantages he wrote all his historicals, using an agate stylas on carbonated paper, being guided as to the lines or edges by brass wires drawn through a wooden frame; but with all these hindrances, he has made himself one of the most readable of modern historians, and earned a fortune besides.

To avoid these, and similar calamities, we urge upon the young, especially, never to use the eyes by any artificial light, where nicety of sight is required, nor to use them in any strained position, or while riding in rail cars or carriages. We urge upon parents, in view of the many incurable eye diseases, to caution their children against reading by twilight; that is, not before sunrise, nor after sunset.

It would be greatly better not to allow them to read or sew by any artificial light; but if that is unavoidable, let it be imperative that they cease by nine o'clock at night in summer, and by ten at farthest, in winter. It is a most inexcusable folly, and will, sooner or later, bring its punishment, to read or sew by gas, or lamp, or candle light, and then sleep after daylight next morning, as a habit. To persons of all ages it is a most injurious practice.

Harshness to Children.

"Kiss me, mamma, do kiss me, I can't go to sleep."

The child was so sensitive, like that little shrinking plant, that curls at a breath, and shuts its heart from the light!

The only beauties she possessed, were an exceedingly transparent skin, and the most mournful large black eyes.

I had been trained by a very stern, strict, conscientious mother, but I was a hardy plant, rebounding after every shock; misfortune could not daunt, though discipline tamed me. I fancied, alas, that I must go through the same routine with this delicate creature; so, one day, when she had displeased me exceedingly, by repeating an offence, I was determined to punish her severely. I was very serious all day, and, upon sending her to her little couch, I said:

"Now, my daughter, to punish you, and show you how very, *very* naughty you have been, I shall not kiss you to-night"

She stood looking at me, astonishment personified, with her great mournful eyes wide open; I suppose she had forgotten her misconduct till then—and I left her with big tears dropping down her cheeks, and her little red lips quivering.

Presently I was sent for. "Oh mamma, you *will* kiss me; I *can't* go to sleep if you don't," she sobbed, every tone of voice trembling, and she held out her little hands.

Now came the struggle between love and what I falsely termed duty. My heart said, give her the kiss of peace: my stern nature urged me to persist in my correction, that I might impress the fault upon her mind. That was the way I had been trained till I was a most submissive child, and I remembered how often I had thanked mother since, for her strict forward course. I knelt by the bedside; "Mother can't kiss you, Ellen," I whispered, though every word choked me; her hand touched mine. It was very hot; but I attribused it to her excitement. She turned her little grieving face to the wall. I blamed myself as the fragile form shook with half suppressed sobs, and sying, "Mother hopes Ellen will learn to mind her after this," left the room for the night.

It might have been about twelve, when I was awakened by my nurse; apprehensive, I ran eagerly to the child's chamber; I had bad a fearful dream.

Ellen did not know me. She was sitting up, crimsoned from the forehead to the throat, her eyes so bright that I almost drew back aghast at their glances. From that night a raging fever drank up her life—and what think you was the incessant plaint poured into my anguished heart? "Oh, kiss me, mother—do kiss me, I can't go to sleep. You'll kiss your little Ellen, mother, wo'nt you? I can't go to sleep; I won't be naughty, if you'll only kiss me, dear mamma; I can't go to sleep."

Holy little angel! She did go to sleep one grey morning, and she never awoke—never. Her hand was locked in mine, and all my veins grew icy with its gradual chill. Faintly the light faded out of her beautiful eyes, and whiter and whiter grew the tremulous lips. She never knew me, but with her last breath she whispered "I will be good, mother, if you kiss me."

Kiss her! God knows how passionately, but unavailingly, were my kisses upon her cheek and lip, after that fatal night. God knows how wild were my prayers that she might know, if but only once, that I kissed her. God knows how I would have yielded up my very life, could I have asked forgiveness of that sweet child. Well, grief is all unavailing now. She lies in her little tomb, there is a marble urn at her head, and a rosebush at her feet. There waves the gentle grass; there the blue sky smiles down to day, and there lies buried the freshness of my heart.

Parents, you should have heard the pathos in the voice of that stricken mother, as she said, "There are plants that spring into greater vigor if the heavy pressure of the footstep crushes them; but oh! there are others, that even the pearls of the light dew bend to the earth."—*Olive Branch.*

An honest man's the noblest work of God.

Rainy Weather is good Weather.—

At least so thinks the Hon. Edward Everett, for he said in a recent speech, delivered on a rainy day:

"Ask the farmer into whose grains and roots there yet remains some of its moisture, to be dried by to-morrow's sun. Ask the boatman, who is waiting for his raft to go over the rapids. Ask the dairyman and grazier if the rain, even at this season, is not good. Ask the lover of nature if it is not good weather when it rains. Sir, I saw, two or three times, in Europe, artificial waterworks, cascades constructed by the skill of man, at an enormous expense—the remains of the palatial waterworks at Marley, where Louis XIV. lavished uncounted millions of gold, and thus laid the foundation of those depletions of the treasury which brought on the French revolution.

"The traveler thought it a great thing to see these revolution waterworks where in a little cataract poured out a little water to be scattered out by a little engine'—Do we talk of its not being good where God's great engine is exhibiting to us his imperial waterworks, sending up the mists and vapors to the clouds to be rained down again in comfort, and beauty, and plenty, upon grateful and thirsty man? Sir, as a mere gratification of taste, I know nothing in nature more sublime, more beautiful, than these rains descending from the skies." [Applause.]

Take Care of the Implements

All kinds of farm implements and machinery are expensive, and with the best of care and use must often be replaced by new ones. But their durability depends a great deal upon the manner of using and keeeping them. If never sheltered or painted they will work and soon rot. The wood-work of all tools, if kept well painted and housed, will outlast much of the iron-work. Whenever the sun opens cracks in the timber, they should be filled with putty and paint. Manufacturers declare that not half the farmers know how to use machines, and it is too true for the interests of the latter: and even the maker of a machine is liable to suffer by the want of knowledge how to manage on the part of those who use them. Farmers should understand the principles upon which the construction and operation of machines depend. Every part of a machine which is subject to friction should be kept well oiled. This will render it much less liable to breakage, will reduce the draft upon the team, and will make a machine last four times as long as when not properly attended to in this respect. Shelter, paint, oiling, and careful usage, are the chief requisites in the use of implements and machines.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Col. Wheeler's Lecture on Nicaragua.

We have never had either taste or ambition for the vocation of a hunter of mares' nests, but we cannot help having a suspicion that Col. Wheeler's interesting lecture on Nicaragua, on Wednesday evening, had an object beyond the entertainment of his highly respectable audience. The worthy Colonel's glowing description of Nicaragua, and his obvious gloating over it as a prize to be clutched by the United States, coupled with his denunciation of Commodore Paulding, and defence, aye, eulogy, too, of Gen. Walker, caused us to think, that as Gen. Walker has recently been in Washington, where Col. Wheeler now resides, the trip of the latter to North Corolina at this time, was for the purpose of sounding the key-note of his native State on the feasibility of making the "annexation" of Nicaragua a question in the next Presidential campaign. The Democracy are sadly at fault now for an issue to gull the South with, and we should not be at all surprised if an effort were to be made to make Nicaragua play the part in the next campaign that Kansas did in the last.—*Ral Reg.*

Wintering Cattle.—Nothing can be more cruel and barbarous than the manner in which many farmers, so called, winter their cattle. The humane reader will perhaps hardly believe that any man of this age and country could be so unfeeling as not to provide shelter for his cattle during the cold and stormy weather of winter; yet it is a sad fact that many wretches who, not content to inflict torture, add insult to injury by putting them on the shortest possible allowance of even the coarsest food, thus often reducing them to a state of almost absolute starvation.—It is very common for farmers, in this part of the country to keep all their cattle, except the milk cows, in the fields and woods till late in the fall, and sometimes even until the winter has considerably advanced, without even taking them home at night. When they *are* taken home, usually about Christmas, they are either driven into the barn yard or to an enclosure made of rails and stakes for the purpose—and now their hardships commence. Often have I seen herds of them huddled together in yards and pens shivering so violently with cold that it seemed as though the marrow in their bones were frozen, and choosing rather to remain on their feet for whole days together than lie in the snow. It is needless to say that cattle that receive such hardship and cruel treatment from their masters present a miserable spectacle in the spring. Exposed as they are to all the colds and rains and storms of winter, and being costantly in a famishing condition, it is no wonder that they are hidebound and without life and spirit in the spring. During this time they often contract diseases from which they never fully recover.—Yet notwithstanding all their cruelty to their brutes, it is often both amusing and ridiculous to hear them innocently wonder why their cattle don,t thrive.

Now, what I want to say is it would be to the interest of such persons, to say nothing of duty, to provide comfortable shelter for their cattle during the coming winter and to feed them sufficiently to satisfy the cravings of hunger. It is an established fact that cattle can be wintered on much less feed in a good warm stable than in a yard or field. It is plain that it requires less food to keep up the warmth of the body in a good and warm stable than when it is exposed to extreme cold. I have often observed that cattle which were well fed and comfortably sheltered when young always had a beautiful appearance and commanded a good price in market; while, on the other hand, those left principally to their own resources were often of a rough and shabby appearance, and brought but an inferior price.

If by this article I could be the cause of allaying the sufferings of a single brute, I would think myself amply paid for writing it.

Saturday Nights.—What blessed things are Saturday nights, and what would the world do without them—those breathing moments in the trampling march of life; whose little twilights in the broad and glarish glare of noon while pale yesterday looks beautiful through the shadows, and faces' 'changed long ago,' smile so sweetly again in the hush; when one remembers the 'old folks at home,' and the old fashioned fire, and the little brother that died, the little sister that was translated.

Saturday nights make people human; set their hearts beating softly, as they used to before the world changed them into wardrums and jarred them to pieces with tattoos. The ledger closes with a clash; the iron door-vaults come to with a bang; up go the shutters with a will; click goes the key in the lock. It is Saturday night, and business breathes free again. The door that has been a jar all the week, gently closes behind him—the world is shut out—shut in rather. Here are treasures after all, not in the vault, and not in the book—save in the records of the old Family bible—and not in the bank.

Little Kindness.—Small acts of kindness, how pleasant and desirable do they make life! Every dark object is made light by them, and every tear of sorrow is hushed away. When the heart is sad, and despondency sits at the entrance of the soul, a trifling kindness drives away dispair and will drive away despair and make the path cheerful and pleasant.

A green 'un, who had never before seen a steamboat, fell through the hatchway down into the hold, and being unhurt, thus loudly expressed his surprise: "Well, if the darned thing ain't holler."

No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes a man rich. He is rich or poor, according to what he *is*, not according what he *has*.

A Youthful Mother—The official return of the overseers of the poor, in the town of Taunton, Massachusetts, mentions that Elizabeth Drayton was 11 years old, on the 24th day of May, 1858, and became the mother of Horace White Drayton on the 1st day of Febru'y 1858—three months and twenty four days before she was eleven years old.

$100 REWARD!

Absconded from the subscriber, on the 19th of July last, a negro man, called Isaac: He is 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, scar on one wrist from a burn (which, not recollected,) good teeth, face rather full, straight build, bold appearance, quick spoken, and weighs about 175 or 180 pounds, and 30 years old. Had on when he departed a pair of copperas colored pants, and perhaps took other clothing from his wife's house. He is very likely and may be considered a No. 1 negro.

I will give a reward of $100 for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I can get him again.

ADAM WEBBER.

10 miles north of Statesville, N. C.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION'

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by pecial Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

IN times of Epidemics, it is the objects of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge. In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal treatment, the effects of drugs, &c.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent *free* of *charge* to the afflicted.

Address, for Reports or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*

45

House & Lot for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a **House and Lot**, in Statesville, near the Female College. The lot contains two acres of ground, the improvements have all been put up within the last three years, and in the yard there is a well of excellent *water*. Any person desirous of locating in this healty and thriving Town, can be accommodated with a dwelling on cheap and reasonable terms.

Possession can be given at any time.

J. A. DAVIS.

Oct. 1st 44tf

WILSON & NEWHARD,

WATCH-MAKERS

&

JEWELERS,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches** and **Jewelry** of all kinds.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every sort, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

August 28th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

For the purpose of closing up the business of the

Buck Shoal Manufacturing Company,

we will offer for **Sale**, on the

14th day of December

next, ALL the REAL ESTATE and other Property belonging to said Company—consisting of the

***following* Lands:**

One tract on which the

Cotton Factory

and Mills are situat-ed, containining 147 acres of land, lying on North Hunting Creek, in Yadkin county three and a half miles south west of Hamptonville on the main Road leading from Statesville to Rockford, and 25 miles north of the former place. The FACTORY has in operation 3 Spinning Frames, 132 Spindles each, with all the necessary Machinery for manufacturing a splendid article of Cotton Yarn—and has room and never failing Water Power enough to run successfully double as much more machinery;—ONE CORN MILL, and one pair of Burr Mill Stones (purchased for us by J. W. Stockton, Esq) of as good quality as has been put up in N. Carolina. All the above Mills and machinery, are in first rate repair, and will do splendid work under good management. There are buildings sufficient on the place to accommodate 30 or 40 hands, very convenient. One tract of LAND, adjoining the above, of 175 acres—well, watered, timbered, lies level, is of good quality—and in a convenient locality for anykind of business; has opened and in cultivation, about 60 acres, balance well timbered (call and see before you buy.) One tract of Land on waters of Deep Creek, 6 miles north of the above—lies near the Turnpike Road leading from Hamptonville to Jonesville, 5 miles from the former place—has on it a good Dwelling House and Kitchen, smoke-house, stables, &c.; is verywell watered, a good cool spring is close by the house—20 acres good bottom land, 5 to 6 ditto of splendid meadow, and about 50 acres cleared Land—balance well timbered—whole tract contains 124 acres more or less, and adjoins the lands of Henry Wagoner, Esqr. and others.

The above Property will be sold without reserve, and a good title made for the same, to the purchaser or purchasers, complying with the terms of the sale, which, will be liberal and made known on the day of sale

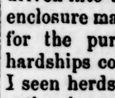
JAMES. S. GRANT, AGENT

Buck Shoal Manufac'g Company.

Oct. 22, 1858. 47tds

Salisbury Watchman copy till 14th Dec and send bill to this office or to Agent.

LIVERY

STA-  -BLE.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

We having obtained the extensive stables connected with the Simonton House, take pleasure in informing travellers and the public generally, that we are prepared to hire horses and buggies, at reasonable rates. Persons wanting conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and fast horses. Our Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the proprietors, and no fear need be entertained, &c.

BRINGLE & DAVIDSON.

33—tf

Dissolution.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Stockton & Morrison, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, will make immediate payment. Settlements can be made with either of us.

JOS. W. STOCKTON,

WM. H. MORRISON,

Statesville, August 7th, '58.

Jenkins & Ayer,

Take pleasure in informing the public, that they are now ready to do any and all kinds of Work in the BOOT & SHOE line at their Shop in the basement of the "Simonton House. All work warranted. 'Dick' is one of their workmen, and everybody knows if he cannot make a "fit" 'taint no use in anybody else trying. Call and leave your measure. Terms, modeate.

statesville, Jan. 16. tf

NEW

Mercantile Firm,

IN SALISBURY.

McNEELY & YOUNG,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Carpeting, Nails, Crockery, Paints, Oils, Leather, &c.

Corner opposite MANSION HOTEL, formerly occupied by M. Brown.

McNEELY & YOUNG,

Salisbury, N. C.

September 25th, 1858 43-3m

NEW!

DRUG

STORE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE attention of the inhabitants of Salisbury, and of the State of North Carolina, is most respectfully called to the opening by the undersigned, of a DRUG &

Medicine Store.

complete in the selections of Pure and Genuine Medicines, Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumery, Toilet articles, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Camphene, Burning Fluid, Grass and Garden Seeds, etc. And that with his experience of ten years, in the first class stores in the city of New York, and a strict attention to business, especially in the compounding of Physicians' prescriptions and Family Medicines, and at a reasonable scale of prices, to secure a share of Town and Country Trade.

The same degree of neatness and dispatch shall be practiced, and as pure articles given, to all Orders by mail, from Physicians, Families and Dealers, as by personal call.

W. H. WYATT.

Dec. 17 3-tf

Dr. W. S. TATE,

Surgeon and Mechanical

DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform those interested, that he has moved to his new Rooms on College Avenue, joining Messrs. Reese & Stirewalt where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may require his Professional services. July 24.

MARBLE.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish to order anything in the line of

MONUMENTS,

HEAD STONES, TOMB TABLES or Furniture Marble, and warrant satisfaction. Call or send your orders.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GRAY, BRYAN & Co,

Salisbury, N. C.

SIMONTON HOUSE,

THE subscribers having become lessees of this spacious New

HOTEL

located near the public Square and Court-House, in Statesville, respectfully announce that they are prepared to accommodate the traveling Public and all who may favor them with patronage, with entertainment equal to any first class Hotel in the Union.

MRS. M. A. WREN & SON,

July 3d. 31tf

For Sale or Rent,

A Comfortable HOUSE *on College Avenue, opposite Mrs. Carlton's.*

On the premises are a good Garden, Stables, Well, Ice-house, Kitchen, and Smoke-house. Terms reasonable. Possession given the 1st day of January, 1859.

Also,

At Private Sale,

A neat set Parlor Furniture, Chairs, Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, a good Cooking Stove, Wash-stands, Carpets, Crockery, a good pine Book-case, Wardrobe, Bureau, Clock, and many other things too tedious to mention.

Also,

A Negro Girl and Child for Sale.

The Girl is now a good cook, and washes and irons well.

R. C. McCALLA.

Dec. 3, 1858. 1 4t

DR. Y. S. DEAN,

Will attend all Calls, both in Town and Country, Office on College Avenue, two doors west of the Printing Office.

Statesville, N. C. 2

Land & Trust Deeds.

A large lot of the above named intruments, printed in superior style, on the best of paper, with blank enough to bound the Russian Empire. For sale at the Express Office.